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## PAPERS SHOW HOW THE KAISER URGED AUSTRIA INTO WAR

Dr. Muehlon's Memorandum Tells of Interview With Austrians Prior to Serbian Ultimatum—Trip North a Blind

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The Berliner Tagblatt publishes the memorandum by Dr. Muehlon, a former Krupp director, now resident in Switzerland, to which the Vice-Chancellor referred in the Reichstag Main Committee in connection with the Lichnowsky memorandum. The document is apparently undated and reports the writer's conversation with Dr. Helferich, then director of the Deutsche Bank, in the middle of July, 1914.

Dr. Helferich excused the Deutsche Bank's negative attitude toward certain large transactions in Bulgaria and Turkey in which Krupp had interests, on the ground that the political situation was very menacing. The Austrians, he said, had just conferred with the Kaiser and in a week's time Vienna would send a severe ultimatum to Serbia, leaving a very short interval for a reply.

The Kaiser had expressed his decided approval, and undertaken to regard the conflict as an internal affair between the two countries concerned, and to permit no outside interference. If Russia mobilized, he would too, but in his case mobilization would mean immediate war.

Dr. Helferich agreed that this looked like a world war, but thought that France and Russia might reconsider the matter.

With Dr. Helferich's permission, Dr. Muehlon reported the conversation to Herr Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, who expressed concern at Dr. Helferich's possession of such information and added that he had lately seen the Kaiser, who had told him of the conversation with the Austrians and its result, describing the matter as so secret that Herr Krupp had not dared to inform his own directors. The Kaiser had insisted that he would declare war if Russia mobilized and that this time he would not turn about.

On the very day intimated, the Austrian ultimatum appeared and Dr. Helferich told Dr. Muehlon that the Kaiser had purposely arranged his northern cruise, as usual, as a blind, and the Deutsche Bank had already arranged for all eventualities.

Dr. Muehlon considers that the only explanation of the German Government's declarations that Austria acted alone was that the Kaiser tied himself down without consulting the Government and that the Germans took care not to agree to the actual terms of the ultimatum.

Dr. Krupp von Bohlen also disapproved this procedure and remonstrated with Herr von Jagow, who said he had had nothing to do with the text of the ultimatum and that when he was called in the Kaiser had so committed himself that it was too late for the ordinary diplomatic procedure.

Prince to Be Prosecuted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

German papers state that Prince Lichnowsky is to be prosecuted for violating official secrecy, and acting against orders.

NETHERLANDS MINISTER SAILS

AN ATLANTIC PORT—W. F. L. C. van Rappard, who was recently succeeded as Minister from The Netherlands to the United States by Augustus Phillips, has sailed for Holland on a Dutch steamer.

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## COL. ROOSEVELT STOPS IN BOSTON

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who stopped here today on his way back from Maine, where he spoke to the Republicans on Thursday, visited personal friends and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Archie Roosevelt, where he also saw a new grandchild. During the forenoon he remained at the house of William Sturgis Bigelow on Beacon Street, where he received a few callers and later went on a short automobile ride through Cambridge and Brookline.

To interviewers he said he had little to add to his speech on the war situation in the country and could only emphasize the imperative need of speedy and united action in furthering every war activity. Colonel Roosevelt expects to return to New York City either tomorrow afternoon or Sunday.

## ENFORCEMENT OF DRAFT CAUSES RIOT

Crowd Attacks Police Station in Quebec—Mayor Refuses to Call in the Military—No Arrests So Far Have Been Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—Ill feeling which is said to have been brewing for some time past against federal detectives in this city, who have charge of rounding up draftees, came to a climax on Wednesday night when two of the detectives, Leon Belanger and Major Everturel, the assistant inspector, entered roller rink in search of young men who have failed to line up to the provisions of the Military Service Act. As result Belanger has been severely injured. The two detectives accosted a young man in the rink named Mercier, and asked him to produce his exemption papers. Mercier replied that he had not the documents with him, but he had them at home. His plea for leave to go home and get them was unavailing, and he was handed over to two soldiers and taken to No. 3 police station, the two detectives following in the rear.

A few of Mercier's friends objected to the treatment and a crowd, small at first, but numbering more than 5000 later, soon collected and proceeded to wreck the police station. Chief of Police Trudel, seeing that his men were vastly outnumbered, rang in a fire alarm in the hope that the crowd would disperse when powerful streams of water were played on them, but as the firemen arrived on the scene they were not permitted to couple the hose to the hydrant and they returned to their stations. The police chief sent in a call to the military authorities for assistance, but was told that an order from the Mayor would have to be procured. General Landry, overseas command, 5th military district, got in communication with Mayor Lavquier, and the latter went to the scene of action accompanied by several of the city aldermen to see if a military guard would be necessary. The Mayor, in front of the wrecked station, appealed to the crowd, assuring them that the detectives had left the building, but his efforts also were in vain. However, seeing that the only damage being done was to the police station and considering that no real rioting was going on outside, Mr. Lavquier telephoned General Landry to the effect that any repetition of the offense would result in their immediate internment.

After giving bonds as ordered by the Department of Justice, the musicians were released with warning that any repetition of the offense

would result in their immediate internment.

Musicians Put Under Bonds

Three Men in Ohio Theater Refused to Play American Anthem

TOLEDO, O.—Three musicians in a motion-picture theater have been placed under bond of \$1500 each for the term of the war. When the United States flag was displayed in the theater a few days ago, they refused to play the "Star-Spangled Banner" and played a ragtime instead. They are Henry Weisgraber, Hungarian orchestra leader; Otto Fechner, German violinist, and Alfred Buhrens, German flute player.

After giving bonds as ordered by the Department of Justice, the musicians were released with warning that any repetition of the offense

would result in their immediate internment.

German Officer Arrested

Naval Lieutenant Haack, Son of Port Captain of Hamburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Lieut. John Max Ludwig Haack, son of the senior port captain of Hamburg and an officer in the German Navy, has been arrested here and will be interned for the remainder of the war, according to Charles G. Halliday, Assistant United States Attorney. Haack was in the Straits Settlements at the outbreak of the war and is said to have reported for duty at the German Consulate at Portland, Ore., later entering the employment of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Oakland.

According to the federal authorities, he recently made an attempt to escape to Sweden by means of a passport secured from a Swede.

Arrests in Railway Plant

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Nine Germans have been arrested in the machine shops of the Erie Railroad and taken to New York in the custody of federal authorities.

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## DR. KARL MUCK AT WAR OPENING

Current Comment When Boston Symphony Orchestra Conductor Returned From Germany Called Him Patriot

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—In connection with the arrest of Dr. Karl Muck under the enemy alien proclamation of President Wilson, it may be recalled that certain news comment was published in Boston in October, 1914, relative to the Boston Symphony Orchestra conductor's return from Germany. This comment, which seems, in part, at least, to have had the sanction of the Symphony Orchestra management, was printed the day after the conductor reached Boston to assume the direction of the concerts of 1914-15. Excerpts from an account of the conductor's arrival which appeared in a Boston newspaper are as follows:

"Dr. Muck came directly from Berlin, where he had spent the greater part of the time since he left Bayreuth in the middle of August. Shortly before sailing he went to his summer home in Doblebad, in Southern Austria. When Germany ordered the mobilization of its army Saturday, Aug. 1, Dr. Muck was conducting the second performance of 'Parsifal' in Bayreuth. Up to the very beginning of the performance there was much doubt whether it could be given, but finally word came that none of the members of the orchestra need leave Bayreuth before the end of the performance. A good part of the orchestra was in the army within 24 hours.

"Dr. Muck expressed himself as being unwilling to discuss the war. An intense patriot and an absolute believer in his country, he naturally feels very deeply on the subject. He is bitterly disappointed that he is unable to serve Germany in some capacity. "It was through Dr. Muck's efforts that nearly all of the younger Germans in the orchestra who were in Germany last summer were released from their military duty and were able to return to their work here in Boston. There were, however, several musicians whom he had engaged to fill vacancies in the orchestra who have been unable to come because of being in the army. These places have been filled satisfactorily and there will be no lessening of the artistic value of the orchestra."

Legal aid was secured on Thursday for Dr. Muck, the attorney being Cliff Rogers Clapp, one of the counsel for Maj. Henry L. Higginson, founder of the orchestra.

After a conference with Dr. Muck at the jail in Cambridge, Mr. Clapp said that he did not intend to appear in any criminal proceedings, except possibly to go over what evidence might be submitted by Dr. Muck to support the contention that he has not been active in the German cause.

Eight other murder charges stand against him in connection with the bomb explosion.

New Trial Was Refused

Commission Had Reported That Fairness Called for One

WASHINGTON, D. C.—When President Wilson sent his Labor Mediation Commission West several months ago to look into numerous labor disturbances, which were threatening the Government's war production program, it was specially charged to look into the Mooney case and make a report. The commission reported conclusions that the Mooney case had become so involved with the issues of the bitter contest between capital and labor in San Francisco that he should have a new trial.

About the same time the Bolshevik disturbances reached their height in Russia and all the influence of the United States was being exerted to preserve the new democracy. Russian agitators of the Lenin and Trotsky type, opposing the efforts of the United States, were using the Mooney case as one of their chief arguments to make the Russian people believe that the pleadings of the United States for the cause of democracy were insincere. They declared in their public speeches that the Mooney case was an example of autocratic government in this country, and the commission reported to the President that the effects of the case had become world-wide among the workers.

"The feeling of disquietude aroused by the case must be heeded," the commission reported to the President, "for, if unchecked, it impairs the faith that our democracy protects the lowest and even the unworthy against false accusations. War is fought with moral as well as material resources."

secure troops for the sacrifice before Amiens.

Remembering the cardinal fact that the opposing forces in the west are relatively equal, and that the Allies' reserves have not yet been drawn into the struggle, the Germans will obviously be in a desperate plight if they fall now in securing a decision. Hence the intensity of their effort yesterday and probably today.

The battle line sways more on the southern flank than in the north, the Germans thrusting to the important junction point of Montdidier, and the French countering further south with a thrust eastward of two miles on several miles of front.

In the north seven divisions attacked south of the Scarpe, toward Arras, and the Wancourt sector had to be relinquished. Bucquoy keeps changing hands, but generally this heavy attack has failed meantime.

In the Acre-Somme angle and south of the Somme the Germans made some advance and the British line therefore runs from the western outskirts of Albert, via Moislancourt, Hamel, Vrely, Warvillers and Arvillers to the junction with the French, whose line bulges west round Montdidier and thence back to Noyon.

#### Turkish Force Captured

LONDON, England (Friday)—The entire Turkish force in the Hit area, in Mesopotamia, has been captured or destroyed by the British, the war office announces. Three thousand prisoners were taken.

The statement follows:

"On March 26, a highly successful operation was carried out by our troops operating on the Euphrates northwest of Hit, which resulted in the capture or destruction of virtually the entire Turkish force in that area.

Early in the morning our columns advanced to attack the Turkish positions about Khan-Baghdadi, 22 miles northwest of Hit. Our cavalry made a wide movement around the Turkish positions to Aleppo, in the rear of the enemy. By nightfall the enemy's main positions north of Khan-Baghdadi had been carried by assault.

The main body of the enemy, attempting to break to the northwest, was intercepted by our cavalry and repulsed with heavy loss.

"So far it has been reported that 2000 prisoners have been taken, including a divisional commander, two regimental commanders and about 200 other Turkish officers, one German officer and a few German non-commissioned officers. In addition, 10 guns, 2000 rifles, many machine guns, 600 animals and a quantity of other booty have been taken."

"Our casualties were very slight."

#### Tribute to British Valor

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The semi-official North German Gazette of Berlin pays this tribute to the bravery of the British troops in France:

"The British soldier defended himself heroically. His batteries fired until our riflemen overpowered the men serving the guns. His infantry stood their ground firmly and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting. Not only was every fortified base and every trench and every railway embankment defended with the greatest stubbornness, but Britain's brave mercenaries even nested in the last crumbling places."

"But all this bravery only contributed to increase the enemy's losses. Truly our opponent has not made victory easy for our troops. The enemy battalions immediately assembled for counter-thrusts wherever an opportunity appeared feasible. Even the cavalry threw themselves in resolute onslaughts against our storming battalions to prevent them from breaking through, but all in vain."

#### Allied Position Improves

PARIS, France (Friday)—Marcel Sembat, former Minister of Public Works, in L'Hour writes:

"The situation is improving for us, and improving rapidly. The German attack in the Montdidier region is likely to prove a formidable failure. Toward Amiens, which is the real objective of the Germans, their attacks are meeting with a stubborn defense. They must reach the sea to attempt an enveloping movement. Nothing will be spared to defend Amiens to the last."

#### German Paper on War

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German supreme command is about to deliver a new and mighty blow on another part of the front, which will "tear a new hole in the all-pierced enemy ring," the Vossische Zeitung of Berlin declares.

#### Austrians Massing on Italian Front

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian Embassy has been advised by cable here from Rome that 40 new Austrian divisions have been distributed along the Italian front, and this activity has convinced Italian military men that the battle in France will not prevent an offensive against Italy.

"That the battle in France will not prevent the Austrian offensive against Italy," said the message, "is the opinion of competent military men of Italy. The Allies are also of this opinion, so much so that not one single man of the Franco-British forces in Italy has been withdrawn. This statement disposes of the assertion of the German communiqué that the British forces in Italy had been brought to the French front."

"In connection with the expected drive against Italy, it is said that at least 45 new Austrian divisions have been distributed along the Italian front. All available artillery has also been transferred from the Russian and Rumanian fronts to the Italian front. Italy, therefore, must be prepared for the coming blow, which the situation in France may have postponed, but



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

#### The valley of the Euphrates

Successful British operation northwest of Hit results in capture or destruction of virtually entire Turkish force in that area.

which must be met in the very near future."

#### Confidence in Triumph Stated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In statement Thursday night Major General March, acting chief of staff, assured the American people that there is no cause for alarm in the advances made by the Germans in the great battle now raging in Picardy, and expressed complete confidence in the triumph of the allied arms.

#### Bombardment of Paris Resumed

PARIS, France (Friday)—The long range bombardment of Paris was resumed shortly after 3 o'clock this afternoon.

#### "Enemy Being Held at All Points"

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The enemy is being held at all points," was the dispatch from General Bliss read to the House Military Committee this morning by General March. General Bliss' report, read before the weekly joint War Department-House military conference, indicated that the situation, although still grave, is gradually assuming favorable shape for the Allies.

#### AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—

The German official report made public on Thursday night reads:

"There were engagements on the Scarpe and on the Acre. Between the Somme and the Acre, in the course of an attack, strongly defended villages were taken."

Another War Office statement said:

"On the battlefield of Flanders the English again brought up divisions which they had brought up from other fronts. To the northwest of Bapaume, we drove the enemy back of the old crater positions in the direction of Bucquoy and Hebuterne.

"The enemy fought with special stubbornness to retake Albert. Strong attacks accompanied by tanks broke down with sanguinary losses on the slopes of the hills to the west of the town.

"To the south of the Somme our divisions at many points broke their way through the old enemy positions and drove the British and French back into regions of France which have remained untouched by war since 1914.

"The victorious troops of the German Crown Prince have penetrated into the enemy positions to a depth of sixty kilometers in an uninterrupted attack from St. Quentin across the Somme. They pushed forward on Wednesday as far as Pierrepont and took possession of Montdidier.

"Our losses have been generally kept within normal limits although at some of the most vital points they were heavier. Out of every 100 wounded it is estimated that from 60 to 70 received slight injuries.

"On the Lorraine front artillery battles increased in violence. Captain Baron von Richthofen has achieved his seventy-first and seventy-second aerial victories."

#### LONDON, England (Friday)—

Today's official statement follows:

"Further strong attacks were made by the enemy yesterday afternoon and evening at several points along the battlefield. North of the Somme our troops have maintained their positions and have gained ground in places by successful counter attacks. A number of prisoners and machine guns were captured by us in this fighting.

"The enemy again suffered exceedingly heavy casualties. His frequent attacks, which were pressed with great determination throughout the day, gained only our outpost lines, after several hours of severe hand-to-hand fighting. His reserves were then sent forward against our battle positions, and were everywhere thrown back with great loss. Our machine guns, artillery and rifle fire did great execution upon his ranks.

"South of the Somme also heavy and continuous fighting took place until late in the evening. Our troops, after maintaining their line all day in the face of repeated assaults by superior enemy forces, have withdrawn a short distance from their advanced positions."

The War Office on Thursday night issued the following statement:

"Continuing to attack with strong forces in the region of Montdidier during the whole morning the enemy attempted to enlarge his gains west and south of this town but with a magnificent show of our troops counter-attacked with the bayonet and drove the Germans out of the villages of Courtemanche, Mesnil-St. Georges, and Asnières, which we have occupied and held solidly."

"Our troops have made an advance over a front about 10 kilometers long and two kilometers deep on the front from Lassigny to Noyon. On the left bank of the Oise savage attacks by the enemy have given him no advantage, our troops holding their positions energetically.

"In the new sector of battle east of Arras the enemy succeeded in forcing his way through our outposts line and

There has been considerable artillery activity northwest of Doiran in the region of Vetenik and Cerna Bend. British aviators carried out with success many bombardments in the region of Doiran and at Ferrer, Seres and Drama."

An earlier report says:

"The battle was fought with sustained violence yesterday evening and last night. The Germans, blocked by the valiant French troops and cruelly punished before Lassigny and Noyon fronts and the left bank of the river Oise, concentrated all their efforts on the French left and threw forward important forces in the region of Montdidier.

"At this point the engagements soon developed an unheard-of ferocity. French regiments, fighting hand to hand, inflicted heavy losses upon their assailants and did not falter. Finally they withdrew in order to the heights immediately to the west of Montdidier.

"There has been intermittent canonnading on the remainder of the front."

Text of Overman Speech

#### Verbatim Report of Charges Made by North Carolina Senator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—L. S. Overman, Senator from North Carolina, makes the direct charge that the failure of the first Bristol machine was due to the work of a German spy.

"Mr. President, I do not wish to say I hope will not arouse any antagonism or partisanship.

"Mr. President, I am in favor of 'pitiless publicity' when it is the truth. I favor criticism when it is just. I deplore criticism when it is unjust. I am going to unfold, I think, a tale which is true, which, I believe, some of the senators who arose on this floor and criticized the Aircraft Board and the Administration will regret, and I desire that it be given 'pitiless publicity.'

"I am not here to defend the Aircraft Board. I know very little about their work. But on yesterday afternoon, after the Congress had adjourned, I had a meeting of the subcommittee, in which certain amendments, adopted by the House, were requested by the Attorney-General not to be agreed to—amendments to a bill that has passed the Senate making it a crime to injure property of the United States in the interest of the enemy.

"It went to the House of Representatives and they amended it by making it read 'injuring by violence,' when Mr. President, a great deal of injurious work has been done through spies that was not done by violence. They also provided that it must be done with intent, when we had one case where a mechanic in one of the great government arsenals, in using a piece of pasteboard to separate the component parts that go into the shells, instead of using the pasteboard, threw it aside, not, as he says, for the purpose or with the intent of injuring the United States for the benefit of the enemy, but in order that he might make more money from a commercial standpoint. He was making them by the piece, and he could make 10 without pasteboard to one with the pasteboard; and therefore, in order to make money, he left it out, and thousands and thousands of shells had to be thrown away.

"Then, Mr. President, in order to give a hearing on this matter, there came into my office a very prominent man in the United States, who is on the detective force. He brought with him this bracket which I hold in my hand. It is a bracket which goes on each side of the Bristol fighting machine. It holds the radiator rod that goes through here upon the machine. He brought me that to show what German spies had done. I stated upon this floor, when the Espionage Bill was up—and I was criticized for making extravagant statements—that there are 100,000 spies in this country, and I am here to say now that I believe instead of 100,000 there are 400,000.

"What has been done? Why have we no fighting machines in France? Why have we not carried out our schedule in furnishing on the first day of April 200 or 300 Bristol fighting machines? That was the contract. They were to be furnished. Why was it not done? Because a German spy, as any senator can see, had cut the steel in two and filled it with lead and then painted it over, and when the first machine was tried out it fell to the ground. A British officer, an inspector of that great plant, in order to see what was the matter, found that this piece of steel had been tampered with. That delayed the building of the Bristol machines for more than two months. Why? Because every machine had to be examined, and these pieces had to be made over again. An investigation had to be made, because the men making the machines did not know how these machines had been interfered with and what other devilish work had been done.

"Mr. President, if I were Secretary of War or the President of the United States, I would commandeer the Curtiss plant and turn out every man in that plant and hire only loyal Americans and dispense with those under suspicion. I want to say, in passing, that some of the leading men in that plant have German names. I make no charge upon those men; they may be innocent men, but they have strange names to me. But we do know that spies are in the plant, and they have delayed the furnishing of the Bristol machines, or fighting planes, on time to Pershing, and that is the cause of it. Any man can examine that.

"I desire to give the name of this detective to the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, and let him look at the marks showing where this probably was done, in the paint shop—they have not discovered the man yet—and let him have these men here and examine them, and then they will find out why fighting machines have not been sent to General Pershing. I accidentally caught on to it by an examination of this witness before a sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee. To have sent these machines

to France probably would have meant the death of every young man who has gone or will go to France to fly and fight for his country.

"This is an answer to some of the criticisms made on this floor on Tuesday. Let us stop fighting among ourselves and fight the war."

#### Bulletin Is Denounced

Captions Telling of Thousands of Airplanes Called a Fraud

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Publication by the Committee on Public Information in its official bulletin yesterday of airplane photograph captions, which the Senate Military Committee recently declared "fanciful" and ordered suppressed, was severely denounced today in the Senate.

J. W. Wadsworth, Senator from New York, a Republican member of the committee called the Senate's attention to the publication and added: "It is time the Public Information Committee had a censor."

C. S. Thomas, Senator from Colorado, a Democratic committee man, also expressed surprise. He said the captions told of thousands of airplanes being sent to the United States forces abroad. He declared he thought the time had come when "Congress should have something to say regarding a publication of this kind," referring to the official bulletin. He added that the printing of untruths was bound to react upon the morals of the people.

H. S. New, Senator from Indiana, said if the official bulletin was not "primarily a direct fraud on the press of the country," to which Senator Thomas replied that it was "primarily" directly and indirectly.

Hoke Smith, Senator from Georgia, denounced what he called the "loose system" prevailing in the management of the committee on information.

Senator Knox of Pennsylvania also attacked the captions. Despite the pledge of representatives of the committee that the information conveyed in the captions would not appear, he declared, it had "appeared in all of its naked truths."

Senator Kirby, replying, declared planes were now in France; that parts and engines of airplanes had been sent to France, and also that Liberty motors had been sent to the Allies.

"Yes, six to eight and four to Italy," Senator Hitchcock observed.

Number necessary to carry amendment 36.

Number that have voted to favor 10.

Number that have voted against 0.

Number that have yet to vote, 38.

Number needed of those yet to vote, 26.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.

VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.

KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.

NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.

MARYLAND—Feb. 13.

MONTANA—Feb. 19.

TEXAS—March 4.

DELAWARE—March 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.

GERMANY CALLS UP BOYS TO THE COLORS

PARIS, France (Friday)—The German Consul General at Zurich has inserted advertisements in the newspapers, inviting all German subjects of the age of 17 to communicate with the consulate with a view to their being called to the colors, according to the Zurich correspondent of the *Petit Journal*.

Drafting of the class of 1921 began in several parts of Germany in the first days of March, according to information from a trustworthy source, and a large number of youths have been sent directly into the war zone in civilian clothing without having received any preliminary military training.

BOLSHEVIST CAPTURE OF ODESSA DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

London, England (Friday)—Reder quotes a Vienna message dated Thursday denying that the Bolshevik forces captured Odessa.

## BATTLE AT CAMBRAI NOVEMBER 30, 1917

Extracts From an Authoritative Report Afford Vivid Picture of Warfare on Western Front—Remarkable Gallantry Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The fighting at Cambrai is well described in a report which The Christian Science Monitor has received from an authoritative source. The account is very lengthy and the following quotations are only intended to illustrate the valor and determination which—on this as on many other historical occasions—characterized British troops during critical hours: On the morning of the 30th November, 1917, the Forty-Seventh (London) Territorial Division, the Second Division and the right brigade of the Fifty-Sixth (London) Territorial Division were holding a front of about five miles, extending from the eastern edge of Bourlon Wood to Tadpole Copse, in the Hindenburg line, west of Moeuvres. From Tadpole Copse, the left brigade of the Fifty-Sixth Division formed a defensive flank across No Man's Land to our old front line. The story of the subsequent fighting on the Bourlon-Moeuvres front is one so briful of heroism that it deserves to take its place in English history for all time. The most determined attacks of four German divisions, with three other German divisions in support, were utterly crushed by the unconquerable resistance of the three British divisions in line. The 30th November, 1917, will be a proud day in the lives of all those splendid British soldiers who, by their single-hearted devotion to duty, prevented what would have become a serious situation had they given in.

(Farther west) the enemy's advance broke upon the Seventeenth Battalion Royal Fusiliers, Second Division, which was in the act of withdrawing from an advanced sap and trench, judged too exposed to be maintained in the face of so powerful an attack.

Owing to the enemy being concealed in some dead ground, the attack developed with unexpected speed and the company holding the advanced position was ordered to leave a rear guard to cover the withdrawal of the remainder. Capt. W. N. Stone, who was in command of the company, sent back three platoons, and himself elected to remain with the rear guard, together with Lieutenant Benzcry.

This rear guard, assisted by our machine guns, held off the whole of the German attack until the main position of the Seventeenth Battalion Royal Fusiliers was fully organized, and they fell to a man with their faces to the enemy.

It is impossible to make comparisons in an action such as was fought on this day, in which so many glorious deeds were performed, but the report of the officer commanding the Seventeenth Battalion Royal Fusiliers concerning this incident adds distinction to the history of the regiment, and will be remembered as a devoted example of the greatest of all sacrifices. It runs: "Of the heroism of the rear guard it is difficult to speak. Captain Stone and Lieutenant Benzcry, although ordered to withdraw to the main line, elected to remain with the rear guard. The rear guard was seen fighting with bayonet, bullet and bomb to the last. There was no survivor. Captain Stone, by his invaluable information as to the movements of the enemy prior to the attack, and his subsequent sacrifice with the rear guard, saved the situation at the cost of his life. Lieutenant Benzcry was seen to be wounded. He continued to fight until he was killed."

Early in the afternoon, large masses of the enemy attacked on a front of nearly a mile west of Bourlon Wood. On the left of the front attacked, he was, once more, driven off with heavy loss by the accuracy and volume of our fire; but three posts on the extreme right of the Second Division were captured and on the left of the Forty-Seventh Division a gap was formed between the Sixteenth Battalion and One Hundred and Fifteenth Battalion London Regiments. This gap was closed by the prompt action of the officers commanding these battalions, who, with a reserve company and the staffs of their respective headquarters, including runners, signalers, orderlies and cooks, led immediate and successful counter-attacks.

The garrisons of the three posts on the front of the Second Division fell, fighting to the last. In this locality, five other posts held by a company of the First Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment repulsed all the enemy's attacks and maintained themselves until our reinforcements had restored the situation. This company showed the utmost valor and steadfastness in a most critical period, extending over some six hours. The enemy made attack after attack, always in vastly superior numbers, and time after time came right up to our posts, only to be mown down by our fire and driven back in disorder. The casualties of this company were 46 of all ranks. They claim to have killed over 500 of the enemy.

The story of the gallant fight against odds put up by the garrisons of these posts, both those who survived and those who fell valiantly, constitutes one out of the many examples furnished by the fighting of this day of the supreme importance of the resistance that can be offered by small parties of determined men who know how to use their weapons and are resolved to use them to the last.

During the afternoon, a strong hostile attack was made upon the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Brigade on the right of the Forty-seventh Division. For some days the German artillery had been steadily pouring gas shells

into Bourlon Wood, until the thick undergrowth was full of gas. Many casualties were caused to our troops, and gas masks had to be worn continuously for many hours. None the less, when the enemy attacked, he was again hurled back with heavy loss. A distinctive feature of the defense was the gallantry of the Lewis gunners who, when the attack was seen to be beginning ran out with their guns in front of our line and from positions of advantage in the open mowed down the advancing German infantry. Similar events were happening meanwhile on the left of the Second Division and on the right of the Fifty-sixth Division. South of Moeuvres the enemy succeeded in effecting an entry, but was driven back by a bombing attack after heavy fighting. In the fighting in this area Capt. A. M. C. McReady-Diarmaid of the Seventeenth Battalion Middlesex Regiment greatly distinguished himself. When the enemy had penetrated some distance into the position and the situation was extremely critical he led his company forward through a very heavy barrage, and engaged the enemy with such success that the Germans were driven back at least 500 yards with the loss of many casualties and a number of prisoners.

On the following day this officer again led a bombing attack against a party of Germans who had broken into our positions and drove them back 300 yards, himself accounting for 80 of the enemy. Throughout this attack he led the way himself, and it was absolutely and entirely due to his marvelous throwing that the ground was regained. Captain McReady-Diarmaid was eventually killed by a bomb which the Germans had been driven back to the place from which they had started.

Later in the evening another attack in force was made southeast of Moeuvres, and the enemy once more effected an entry. In doing so, he isolated a company of the Thirteenth Battalion Essex Regiment, Second Division, which was holding a trench along the west side of the Canal du Nord. Repeated efforts made by the enemy to gain further ground failed through the determined efforts of the Thirteenth Battalion Essex Regiment and the Second Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment. Their successful defense was undoubtedly greatly assisted by the heroic resistance of the isolated company of the Thirteenth Battalion Essex Regiment. It would appear that at 4 p.m. this most gallant company, realizing the improbability of being extricated, held a council of war at which the two surviving company officers, Lieut. J. D. Robinson and Second Lieut. E. L. Corps, the Company Sergt.-Maj. A. H. Edwards and Platoon Sergts. C. Phillips, F. C. Parsons, W. Fairbrass, R. Lodge and L. S. Legg were present. It was unanimously determined to fight to the last and have no surrender. Two runners, who succeeded in getting through, were sent back to notify battalion headquarters of this decision.

Throughout the night of the 30th November many efforts were made to effect the relief of these brave men, but all attempts failed against the overwhelming strength of the enemy. The last that is known of this gallant company is that it was heard fighting it out, and maintaining to the last a bulwark against the tide of attacking Germans. It is impossible to estimate the value of this magnificent fight, which relieved the pressure on the main line of defense.

At the end of this day of high courage and glorious achievement except for a few advanced positions, some of which were afterward regained, our line had been maintained intact. The men who had come triumphantly through this mighty contest felt, and rightly felt, that they had won a great victory, in which the enemy had come against them in his full strength and had been defeated with losses at which even the victors stood aghast.

MEAT RATIONS FOR MEN ON LEAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Arrangements have been made by the Ministry of Food with the War Office and the Admiralty relative to the obtaining of food by soldiers and sailors on leave. The arrangements apply to all naval and military ranks and ratings and also to officers and men of the allied forces and to members of the W. A. C. and W. R. N. S.

Soldiers and sailors traveling may be supplied with meat meals at all times and on any days at all railway buffets, or at any catering establishment the proprietor of which is willing to supply them on the production of their leave or furlough papers (or "titre de congé") or paper authorizing the duty on which they are traveling.

Soldiers and sailors on leave are being instructed to apply to their local food office on arrival at their destination for advice as to how to obtain food. Soldiers on leave from the front and returning thither, or on final leave before proceeding to the front, and sailors on leave from, and returning to, service afloat, are entitled to a special meat-ration of eight ounces per diem, and food control committees should afford them facilities to obtain this.

In the food controlled districts included in the areas of the London and Home counties rationing scheme this will be achieved by granting the applicant an emergency card with three times the number of meat coupons admissible to civilian for the same period.

Members of the W. A. A. C. on leave from the front or returning thither are entitled to six ounces a day, and in the London and Home counties area will receive twice the number of coupons admissible to a civilian. Soldiers and sailors and members of the W. A. A. C. who are not on leave from the front or returning thither, nor on final leave before proceeding to the front, and members of the W. R. N. S. on leave, are, in rationed districts, entitled to the ordinary civilian ration only.

## SOME RECENT EVENTS IN SPAIN

How Señor Prieto, Always Willing to Fill a Gap in a Crisis, Came to Rescue—The Military Junta

The following article, written prior to the resignation of the Prieto Cabinet and the successful formation of a coalition ministry by Señor Maura, will be read with interest as giving details of circumstances leading up to these events.

By the Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Many faults have been found with Señor García Prieto, the Marqués of Alhucemas, as with most other eminent statesmen of Spain, but, having regard to the difficulties and problems of the country, he embraces one quality that is sometimes priceless, and that is the quality of patience. It is not a common attribute of the Spanish politician, either. In Señor García Prieto it is developed to a most remarkable degree. He has set himself forward as one who fulfills a special function in the State, being the taker-on of thankless tasks. When the standard leaders quarrel with those about them, or otherwise find the situation too perplexing and difficult for them, they retire, and, if no one else can be found to come forward with grace and ability, satisfied that he can make a tolerably pleasant and satisfactory affair of this business of leadership, the Marqués of Alhucemas steps into the breach. He did this first some years ago when, through dire tragedy, the Liberal Party were suddenly left without a leader, and the Count de Romanones, who eventually came to the succession, was not quite ready. He did it last autumn when the Conservative government, protesting that it was the best government of modern times and had the full support of the country, nevertheless fell and left the King in a dilemma.

At that time the best judges of political affairs in Spain, men with a full knowledge of all the essential facts and of the hopes and intrigues of parties and of dangerous factions that were at work outside the ranks of parties, did not consider that the new coalition government, as it was somewhat incorrectly termed, since it made no pretense to represent the various parties fairly and in good proportion, could last more than a very few weeks at most. But, saying little, exercising his marvelous patience, struggling on and making an honest effort to ride over the huge waves of crisis that were dashing up against the Ministry, Señor García Prieto kept struggling on from week to week. He is essentially a premier for crises and for little else, for he has attempted hardly anything in the way of constructive statesmanship. To tide over difficulties, that is his metier, and in accomplishing it he displays a certain rugged obstinate strength. His abilities in this respect have never been better displayed than during the anxieties of recent weeks. When he came to office the last time, the King had gone from one Minister to another, had appealed to all in the list of possibilities, and had then gone all over again once or twice before Señor Prieto, who himself had once or twice refused, agreed to make a last desperate effort to form a cabinet and succeeded.

This situation was repeated in the early days of this month of March. The two Regionalists, having departed from the Cabinet, optimists thought the Government would pass along comfortably for a while, and that in due course the new Liberal coalition Ministry, or whatever it was to be, might be comfortably formed, and the Marqués of Alhucemas, his mission accomplished, might placidly dismiss himself from the office of the machinations of the German Embassy at Madrid. Señor Sanchez de Toca offered his congratulations for its valiant and patriotic attitude, and made a speech to the 700 officers who were present, which Señor Sanchez de Toca characterized as being designed to produce a spirit of exaltation in the army sufficient to overbear all opposition to the immediate promulgation of his army reforms. To the new and enterprising pro-Allies journal, El Sol, which by its vigor and quality has taken a commanding place in Spanish journalism, and which has specially distinguished itself for its exposure of the machinations of the German Embassy at Madrid, Señor Sanchez de Toca offered his congratulations for its valiant and patriotic attitude, and made a speech to the 700 officers who were present, which Señor Sanchez de Toca characterized as being designed to produce a spirit of exaltation in the army sufficient to overbear all opposition to the immediate promulgation of his army reforms. 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## TRUE NAME BILL IS BEING URGED

Strong Efforts Made to Obtain Enactment of Hotel and Lodging House Measure in Massachusetts Legislature

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Strong efforts are being made to obtain the enactment of the true name bill for hotels and lodgings by the Massachusetts Legislature. Members of the Public Health Committee which has the matter in hand, recognize certain difficulties, but Senator Hart, chairman, stated today that some legislation of this character should undoubtedly be passed right away.

Though the proposition, which requires all lodgings houses to maintain a register of guests, who would be obliged by law to sign their true name and address, met with defeat in other years, it now has the backing of the Federal Government as a war measure, and the more responsible lodging house proprietors are advocating it as a measure of protection against immigrants.

Churchmen are enlisted in its support, the directors of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches having recently taken action approving it. Representatives of the hotels claim it to be impracticable, and this attitude is reflected by certain members of the Public Health Committee who state that the measure proposes to correct by legislation something which the law cannot reach, in their estimation.

Yet with the plan urgently advocated by the War and Navy departments, in the interest of military efficiency, and in view of other strong backing, it is anticipated that the committee will be able to report out a measure of some description.

## BILL RELATING TO FUEL SALE INDORSED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Committee on Mercantile Affairs, with the dissent of Senator Smith of Middlesex and Mr. Maloney of Chelsea, in the Massachusetts House today a bill on the recommendation of Commissioner Thure Hanson of the Department of Weights and Measures, providing rules for the sale of coal, coke, charcoal and kindling wood in paper sacks or bags.

The committee on rules reported in favor of suspending the rules to admit the petition of B. Loring Young for an act to permit savings banks to invest in bankers' acceptances and bills of exchange of the kinds and maturities made eligible by law for rediscount with federal reserve banks provided the same are accepted by banks or trust companies under national or state law and have their principal place of business in this State.

The social welfare committee, with the dissent of Senators Wilson of Suffolk and Hastings of Berkshire and Messrs. Ferry of Northbridge and Lord of Athol, reported a bill to authorize cities and towns to provide the common necessities of life and shelter during time of war, public emergency, emergency or distress, to meet the needs of the inhabitants and to be sold at cost, as far as practicable.

## HEARING ON LITTLE RIVER POWER BILL

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Next Thursday, the State Legislative Committee on Cities is to come here, and after inspecting the Little River water system in the afternoon, will hold a public hearing in the evening on the Little River Power Bill. Business interests are to advocate its passage as an effective way of increasing the power available for this city, and the measure has the endorsement of the Chamber of Commerce, and the City Council has voted unanimously in favor of it. It is understood that power would be developed for street lighting, although it is doubtful whether enough would be had for public sale.

**LOBSTER EMBARGO TO BE CONSIDERED**

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Embargo on lobster shipments outside of New England, except to New York City, which was ordered by the express companies on March 15, will be considered by the Federal Food Administration at a hearing in Washington on April 3, according to a notice received on Thursday by W. H. Nickerson, a Boston lobster dealer, who has been active in a campaign for the removal of the restrictions.

Notices have also been served on the express companies to show cause why the embargo should be continued. At the state fish inquiry on March 18 a representative of the express companies stated that the embargo was imposed in order to conserve shipments of luxuries.

## MAYOR APPROVES WAR GARDEN PLANS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Plans for the utilization of Franklin Park and several other recreation parks of the city for so-called "war gardens" were approved today by Mayor Andrew J. Peters. These plans will be prepared by Victor A. Heath, chairman of the Boston Committee on Public Safety,

and George B. Johnson of the Food Production Committee.

Mayor Peters will ask the City Council for an appropriation of \$15,000 to carry out the work. Last year the city spent \$32,000 in war gardens and received revenue amounting to only \$8000. It is expected that nearly half of the amount expended this year will be returned to the city by citizens, who use the plots, in payment of seeds, fertilizers, etc., furnished from the appropriation.

Mayor Peters announced today that he would recommend to the City Council on Monday that an appropriation of \$75,000 be made for repairing the ferryboat General Sumner.

## WHEAT CONSUMPTION 1/2 POUNDS PER WEEK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration gave notice today in stating that wheatless days were optional in private homes it lifted none of the restrictions on consumption of wheat products.

"The Food Administration," an official statement says, "is merely asking the American people to reduce their per capita consumption to not more than 1/2 pounds per week. If this can be done without the observance of wheatless meals or wheatless days, the Food Administration will consider that its request is being observed."

"Increased necessity for wheat which to maintain the war bread of the Allies makes it imperative that American consumption be cut by at least 50 per cent. This places upon the individual the duty of eating not more than 1/2 pounds of wheat products each week. This is an absolute military necessity."

## SENATE URGED TO EXPEL LA FOLLETTE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator John Sharp Williams, during a partisan debate in the Senate on Thursday, demanded the expulsion of Senator La Follette and the internment of Victor Berger, formerly a member of Congress. The Mississippi Senator renewed the attack begun on Wednesday upon Representative Lenroot, the Republican candidate for Senator in the approaching Wisconsin election. Mr. Lenroot is charged with being lukewarm in loyalty to the Government in the war. During the debate which followed and continued intermittently throughout much of the afternoon, Republican senators defended Mr. Lenroot, while Senators Reed, Owen Morris, United States Minister at Stockholm.

Mr. Morris made energetic protest to General Mannerheim, commanding the Finnish White Guard, against the arrest, but before an answer was received, the Swedish Foreign Minister informed him that Major Emery had been transferred from the Aland Island to Dantzig.

## SCOTCH SPEAKER EXPECTED

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Sir George Adams Smith of Aberdeen University, Scotland, is expected to reach New York in time to speak before the Interchurch Clerical Conference to be held April 4, under the joint auspices of the liberty loan committee and national committee on the churches or the moral aims of the war. After this meeting he will tour the country, speaking before church audiences under the auspices of the national committee and as the representative of the department of information of the British Foreign Office.

## FINNISH PROTEST TO GERMANY

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Finland has sent to the German Government a protest against the arrest of Maj. Henry Crosby Emery, former Yale professor, and his detention on the Aland Islands, according to Mr. Gripenborg, the Finnish Minister to Sweden. Major Henry's liberation is requested. The protest is Finland's response to representations made by American, British and French diplomats.

## HOTEL MEN TO AID ON WHEAT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Hotel men from every State, meeting here today with the Food Administration to consider new methods for conserving wheat, promised every possible sacrifice, so that exports to the Allies might be maintained. The hotel men could find no accommodations here, and will go to New York to discuss details.

## WIN-WAR IDEA IN LETTERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce, admonished America's business men today to see that a win-the-war thought got into their letters. "Don't give a foreign concern the idea," he said, "that you are apologizing for government restrictions. Spread the impression that over here we are backing this war unqualifiedly."

## STAMP SALES BY BOY SCOUTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The 5,000,000 red post cards which the Government printed for the Boy Scouts of America's thrif stamp campaign have been exhausted and the Government is preparing a fresh lot of 10,000,000. Hundreds of scouts have qualified as "Aces," having each sold more than \$250 worth of stamps.

## TRAINS AND DAYLIGHT SAVING

MONTREAL, Que.—Canadian Pacific trains will be delayed one hour at the American border beginning April 1 to conform to the daylight saving schedule of the United States, according to an announcement by the railroad company.

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LIMA, Peru—The people of Callao and Lima are preparing a reception for Lieut. Sir Ernest H. Shackleton, the explorer, whose arrival here is expected within 24 hours.

## RETURN OF MAJ-GEN. E. F. GREEN

AN ATLANTIC PORT—Maj.-Gen. Edwin F. Green, U. S. A., who has been at the front in France, arrived here today on an American ship.

## NEWSPAPERS TELL SHIP MOVEMENTS

Director of Division of News of Committee of Public Information Declares Germans Gain Knowledge From This Source

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Asserting that one of the sources by which the German intelligence service obtained information of the movement of the ships was newspapers printed in allied and neutral countries. J. W. McConaughy, director of the division of news of the Committee on Public Information, today appealed to ship owners and agents to exercise caution in preparing advertisements and information for public print. He spoke at a meeting of the New York Maritime Exchange.

"We have no censorship law in this country," he said, "but the rules laid down respecting the propriety of news papers are being followed by the newspapers. It is frequently said that the New York harbor front, with a full view of passing shipping, is wide open to anyone. This is true, but if what is observed is not published there is no way, due to our control of cables, wireless, mails, etc., for this information to reach Germany.

"On the other hand we get German papers within thirty days of the date of publication, and it is reasonable to assume that our papers can reach Germany in about the same length of time. Publication of ship movements, even their arrival, gives to the enemy a basing point on which to make calculations of their future movements, and it has been discovered that their detections are remarkably correct."

It was announced that the committee on public information would send to all ship owners and agents a circular letter giving suggestions as to how the movement of ships, character of cargo, etc., could be bettered.

## MAJ. H. C. EMERY AND FINNISH GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Confirmation

of dispatches saying the Finnish Government is endeavoring to secure the release of Maj. Henry C. Emery, taken prisoner by the Germans, is contained in a message to the State Department today from Ira Nelson Morris, United States Minister at Stockholm.

Mr. Morris made energetic protest to General Mannerheim, commanding the Finnish White Guard, against the arrest, but before an answer was received, the Swedish Foreign Minister informed him that Major Emery had been transferred from the Aland Island to Dantzig.

## LITHUANIA PROTESTS GERMAN CRUELTY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Resolutions of protest against the German attempt to dominate Lithuania and make it a part of the Central Empire were issued today by the Lithuanian National Council, representing approximately 750,000 Lithuanians in the United States. Council officials explained that the German Government had instituted a campaign of frightfulness in Lithuania and had so terrified its citizens that they had accepted an offer made by the German authorities to "protect" them.

## FINNISH PROTEST TO GERMANY

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Friday)—Finland has sent to the German Government a protest against the arrest of Maj. Henry Crosby Emery, former Yale professor, and his detention on the Aland Islands, according to Mr. Gripenborg, the Finnish Minister to Sweden. Major Henry's liberation is requested. The protest is Finland's response to representations made by American, British and French diplomats.

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American Embassy, has sailed from a French port for the United States, with a report of the commercial situation between France and America. He goes as the representative of the Franco-American Society for the adoption of French towns, and also carries with him the official certificates of aviators who have fallen for France.

## WOMEN TO FORM SERVICE SECTION

Wives and Mothers of Army and Navy Officers to Take Part in All-America Parade

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Wives and mothers of officers in the United States Army and Navy will form the service section of the All-America parade to be held April 6, marking the beginning of the third Liberty Loan and commemorating the first anniversary of the entrance of this country in the war. The Liberty Loan Committee of New England, which is in charge of the parade, announces that responses from all over New England to march in the service section indicate that it will be an impressive feature of the procession.

"We have no censorship law in this country," he said, "but the rules laid down respecting the propriety of news papers are being followed by the newspapers. It is frequently said that the New York harbor front, with a full view of passing shipping, is wide open to anyone. This is true, but if what is observed is not published there is no way, due to our control of cables, wireless, mails, etc., for this information to reach Germany.

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It was announced that the committee on public information would send to all ship owners and agents a circular letter giving suggestions as to how the movement of ships, character of cargo, etc., could be bettered.

A bill which would abolish the sheriff fee system in Providence County was favorably reported by the House Finance Committee. It fixes the salary at \$8000 a year, and requires payment of all fees in the State Treasury, with periodical accountings. Another bill pending places the deputy sheriffs upon a salary basis. The passage of these bills, in the opinion of the Voters League, would bring Rhode Island into line with the rest of the country.

Among the floats will be one entered by the South End Women's Club, representing a fisherman's dory of dark green, set on a simple platform of wheels and drawn by two horses. Occupants of the dory will be dressed in Puritan apparel.

A large delegation from the Boston Equal Suffrage Association will march in the service section. Each person will carry an American flag and wear a distinguishing uniform. Mrs. Parker Stevens is to be chief marshal of the unit. Mrs. Alfred Codman, marshal, and Miss Beatrice Webb, marshal of the junior division.

Exchange Pledges \$250,000

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Although the third Liberty Loan campaign does not officially begin until April 6, the Boston Real Estate Exchange at a recent meeting pledged \$250,000 toward the loan, no matter what the terms may be, and has instituted a campaign of patriotism among its members and friends, with a determination to subscribe for a total of three million war dollars.

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AMONG THE FLOATS

## STOP ORDERED TO PROFITEERING

Massachusetts Food Administrator Says He Has Evidence of Violations in Both the Sugar and Flour Trades

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Profiteering in foods must stop at once in Massachusetts, declares a statement from Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, Thursday night. While Mr. Endicott explains that the great majority of dealers have fulfilled the faith the administration has in the honesty of the average tradesman, there have been exceptions and in such cases, he says, the full powers of the administration to force the profiteers to "disgorge and repay and restore their improper, unpatriotic and unlawful gains" will be invoked.

"To the dealers in sugar and flour: The Food Administration now has evidence of 'profiteering' both in the sugar and flour trades in open violation of the requirements of the law, in violation of all patriotic principles and against the vital interests of the country," says the statement.

"Such 'profiteering,' i.e., the charging, or in any manner whatsoever directly or indirectly obtaining, profits or prices beyond those prescribed under the law, subjects the guilty party to a revocation of license and to other severe penalties."

"It has been hoped that the honesty, the sense of fairness, the patriotic impulse and the respect for law of those engaged in these trades would be sufficient to keep the trade dealings within the prescribed and necessary limits and it has been hoped that the full power of the law would not have to be exerted. It is my belief that these considerations influenced the great majority of the dealers in those articles in the State. I am sure that they are desirous of doing their business in accordance with the law and as patriotic citizens. There are however some exceptions."

"It is within the power of the Food Administration to require from every tradesman frequent detailed and sworn reports; to require submission of accounts and records for examination, and to question employers and employees. This course would work serious hardship on those tradesmen who are conducting themselves properly."

"It is, as a practical matter, within the power of the Food Administration to force the profiteers to disgorge and repay and restore their improper, unpatriotic and unlawful gains to those from whom they have been taken."

"It has taken time and patience to procure the evidences now at hand, as the devious methods in some cases resorted to of 'beating the law' were ingenious, to say the least. But for such delay this notice would have gone earlier."

"It may be that some of the guilty parties will be proceeded against and punished, but this further and final warning is thought wise in any event."

"Bear this in mind: If this profiteering does not now stop, at least in Massachusetts, the powers above mentioned will be exercised. The word 'stop' in this circular means just what it says. 'A word to the wise is sufficient!'"

### Violations Alleged

Providence Flour Wholesaler Ordered to Improve Methods

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Alfred M. Coats, State Food Administrator, notified V. Vitaro, a licensed flour wholesaler, Thursday night, that he must take steps at once to improve his business methods and install a system of bookkeeping, "which will prove the reports you make in all details."

In the meanwhile, Vitaro was informed that he must consider himself on probation and liable to lose his dealer's license at the slightest infringement of the food rules. Mr. Vitaro has had his baker's license revoked already, and at recent hearings, evidence was produced in an effort to show that Vitaro violated the food rules in selling wheat flour without substitutes and had sold bread which was not made of war flour. All accusations were denied by the defendant. Mr. Coats' notification follows:

"Your case has been taken under careful advisement, and we have come to the following decision in regard to it.

"You must put in at once a system of bookkeeping which will prove the reports which you make in all details, and also will cover all transactions of your wholesale business."

"You must separate your business entirely from the baking business, and any transactions you may have with the same, must be entered as if the baking business were an outside concern."

"You must also take steps to make reasonably certain that all certificates for substitutes which you receive on the sale of flour to customers are signed by proper and responsible parties, and that these substitutes are really on hand."

"We are not at all satisfied with the way your business has been run in the past, and you will please consider yourself on probation, and any further infractions of the Food Administration rules on your part will receive immediate and drastic treatment."

POLES IN ENGLAND AS ALIEN FRIENDS

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England—It has been decided by the Government that Poles, resident in Great Britain, who are technically of German or Austrian nationality, but whose sympathies are friendly to Great Britain, may, for the future, be treated as alien friends.

By an order in council under the

Aliens Restriction Act passed on Feb. 5, the Home Secretary is empowered to grant a certificate of exemption from all or any of the provisions of the Aliens Restriction Order, such as apply to alien friends, to any alien enemy who, by means of a certificate from the Polish national committee, or otherwise, satisfies the Secretary of State that he is by race a Pole and is well disposed toward the interest of His Majesty and his allies.

The Polish national committee referred to was constituted in August, 1917, with headquarters in Paris and representatives in London, Rome, Washington, and Berne, and has been officially recognized by His Majesty's Government. The London office of the committee is at 2 Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, and Poles who desire to apply for a certificate of exemption under the order in council are advised to communicate with the Polish national committee.

The certificate of the Polish national committee may be applied for by Russian Poles, as well as by those of German or Austrian nationality, and will be accepted by the British authorities in proper cases, in lieu of a national passport. The Polish national committee has the right to certify the signatures of Poles who carry the certificates of the Polish national committee.

### DISTRIBUTION OF COAL PLAN ISSUED

Boston Fuel Committee Sends Out Supply of Blanks for Making Applications

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Details of the coal distribution plan designed by the United States Fuel Administration, with amendments to meet local conditions, were issued by the Boston Fuel Committee on Thursday. James J. Storror, Federal Fuel Administrator, has issued a supply of blanks for making application for coal under the new plan.

Every applicant must fill out blank forms, one of which goes to the State Fuel Administrator, a second to the local fuel committee and the third to the local dealer. By the new system, a dealer is allowed to fill as quickly as possible two-thirds of the order, and after all applicants have been supplied with that portion, he is to distribute the remaining one-third.

The Boston Fuel Committee's order of Thursday says:

"Sales of coal for future use in accordance with these regulations, may be made by dealers at any time after receipt of this notice, but no deliveries of coal except to supply immediate needs shall be made until further notice from committee."

The Senate refused, on a roll-call vote, 20 to 10, to substitute for an adverse committee report a bill for the incorporation of the Massachusetts Credit Union Bank.

Senator Morris of Boston obtained postponement until Wednesday of Senate action on the adverse report from the Committee on Social Welfare on the social insurance and age pension bills of Wendell P. Thoré.

The House today voted to refer to the next General Court the bill providing for the appointment of school dentists, the Committee on Education having reported the bill adversely.

The bill to grant further extension of time to foreign corporations to file tax returns met with strong opposition in the Senate today and after the measure had passed to be engrossed Senator Gifford gave notice that he would move reconsideration on Monday.

The Committee on Education reported a bill providing state aid for high school education for children in towns of less than 500 population.

REARRANGEMENT OF ASSESSING DISTRICTS

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—Following a rearrangement of the assessment districts and a reduction in the number from 50 to 41, Edward B. Daily, chairman of the Board of Assessors, announced on Thursday the names of first assistant assessors, who will have charge of the property valuations in each district after May 1, the beginning of the tax year. Two of the districts have been temporarily consolidated so that the principal assessors were enabled to further reduce the list of first assistants to 40.

In making up a list of first assistants 40 of those already holding office were reappointed, while eight who served under the administration of Mayor James M. Curley were dropped. It is expected that Mayor Peters will act shortly on the new law reorganizing the assessors' department, which gives him the power to appoint a new board of three principal assessors and five deputies as well as such assistants as are necessary. The appointments made on Thursday were under the old law, but will hold through the reorganization.

FIFTH KEEL LAID AT HOG ISLAND

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Announcement has been made by Francis T. Bowles, assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation that the fifth keel had been laid at the Hog Island shipyard. He also notified steel mills that they must make up a 50,000-ton shortage of steel at the yard during April.

AMERICANS GET OUT OF FINLAND

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Commander Walter S. Crosley, American naval attaché at Petrograd and 14 other Americans have succeeded in getting out of Finland safely, the State Department is informed by Minister Morris at Stockholm. Captain Crosley is at Kristianstad, Sweden.

ELEVATOR GIRLS' BILL INDORSED

BOSTON, Mass.—The legislative committee on taxation today considered the petition of William Lawrence Underwood, that under the state law on income tax, stock dividends should not be taxable. This bill states: "Stock dividends shall not be taxable under this section but cash dividends, whether or not accompanied by an option to subscribe for new shares

shall not be regarded as stock dividends under this provision."

Income Tax Deputy Bond opposed the bill, stating that he believed the proposition should wait until the next General Court, as the question as to whether or not stock dividends are considered income will probably be settled by the Supreme Court.

### CONVENTION PAY BILL IS ADVANCED

Massachusetts House Passes Third Reading Measure Providing \$500 for Each Delegate for Continued Session

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—At the end of a long debate, the Massachusetts House voted on Thursday to grant the members of the Constitutional Convention \$500 each, as compensation for the continued session this summer. The House was quite evenly divided on the subject, ordering the bill from the Ways and Means Committee to a third reading by a standing vote of 103 to 91.

Opponents of the convention made futile attempts to attach referendum clauses to the proposition, so that the voters might say whether they wished the convention deliberations to continue indefinitely. A motion by Representative John L. Donovan of Boston, to provide extra compensation of \$750 for each member, was rejected on a roll call, 105 to 54.

Mr. Merrill of Haverhill was unsuccessful in securing substitution of a resolution favoring a uniform eight-hour day for all industrial workers for an adverse committee report. The House accepted an unfavorable report from the Ways and Means Committee on an appropriation of \$60000 asked for by the Free Public Library Commission for work among aliens. Mr. Blitzer of Arlington, for the committee, claimed that this was an unnecessary appropriation since the work is covered by the new immigration bureau.

The Sunday baseball and football bill, for soldiers and sailors, was passed in the Senate in the form in which it was perfected by the House. Senator Cross of Royalston moved reference to the next General Court, Senator Perley, chairman of the Committee on Legal Affairs, offered an amendment to require licenses from mayors or selectmen so as to give the cities and towns a voice in the matter. Senator Lawler of Boston moved to strike out the provision that no admission shall be charged, whilst Senator Russell of Cambridge moved to substitute the original bill, which would require admission receipts to be turned over to charity. All motions were defeated.

The Senate reconsidered the Weavers Specification Bill, passed to engrossment on Wednesday, and it was defeated by a vote of 24 to 9.

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INCREASE IN WOMEN EMPLOYED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An increase of 1,426,000 in the number of women employed since 1914 is shown in figures announced today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The greatest increase was in industries, which took in 530,000 more women, but the largest proportionate increase was 214,000 additional women taken into government service. Women have replaced 1,413,000 men since 1914.

SUGAR BEETS TO BE GROWN

WORCESTER, Mass.—Returning from a tour of the sugar beet fields of Nebraska, F. A. Aldrich, a farmer of Oxford, says that he intends to raise sugar beets on his farm next summer, not only as a means of increasing the sugar supply, but to show the farmers in this district that sugar beets can be grown with profit on the land of New England.

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The committee heard also the petition of Cornelius Boothman of North Adams, to change the method of distribution of the corporate franchise tax of domestic business corporations. The bill provides that one-sixth of the tax shall be retained by the Commonwealth and the remainder distributed among the cities and towns where the business is carried on.

### UNITED STATES SHIPPING PROGRAM

Government to Turn Out More Ships Than Any Nation Ever Has, Says Member of Board

SPECIAL to The Christian Science Monitor BOSTON, Mass.—"The shipping program of the United States is up to schedule, and this year will see a greater amount of tonnage turned out in this country than any nation ever turned out in the same length of time," declared Bainbridge Colby of the United States Shipping Board, speaking in Tremont Temple, Thursday night, at the first of a series of meetings to arouse New Englanders to great activity in prosecuting the war to a successful conclusion. The meetings are under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and will be held all over New England.

"In 11 months 132 shipbuilding plants have been built in this country and ships are now being turned out besides," asserted Mr. Colby. "Next year," he said, "the total tonnage produced will be twice as large as this year. The submarine is already vanquished."

Replying to charges of extravagance by the Shipping Board, Mr. Colby said: "In war nothing is so cheap as money and so precious as time, and the work of installing shipbuilding plants does not allow of penny-saving policy that may jeopardize victory in the war."

He asked that every American abstain from destructive criticism of the Administration and emphasized the need of increasing the shipbuilding force. The present shipbuilding force of 250,000 men must be doubled, he said. He declared the Hog Island shipyards to be the best in the world, saying that the 50 ways at the plant will turn out a 9000-ton ship every 60 days.

Dr. Charles A. Eaton, head of the National Service Section of the United States Shipping Board, said: "Before long ships will be turned out in the Delaware River at the rate of one every two days. Use your influence to get the workers to work seven days a week and as many hours a day as possible. Every man who refuses to help in this war is a traitor."

JUMPS TRAIN TO ESCAPE DRAFT

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Henry J. Sevigny of this city, jumped from the window of a moving train near here today in an attempt to escape going to military service at Camp Devens. Sevigny, with other Lawrence men called for military service at Ayer, boarded the train in charge of an officer. Soon after reaching the outskirts of the city, he raised a window and threw himself out. He was captured after a short chase.

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## MAINE REPUBLICANS ADOPT A PLATFORM

National Prohibition and Water Power Development Indorsed at Convention Which Is Addressed by Col. Roosevelt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Me.—Having adopted a platform favoring national prohibition and the development of the water power of the State, the Maine Republican State convention, held here on Thursday, came to a close in the evening, with an address by former President Roosevelt. He said that the people must shun alike the reactionaries who invite disaster by refusing to face and grapple with the needs of the hour, and "sinister demagogues and loose-minded visionaries." They must resist both the Romanoffs of the social and industrial system, and those he described as the "American Bolsheviks." "If Congress does its duty," he said, "it will revoke the charter of the German-American Alliance and make a provision that membership in it constitutes treason against this country."

The platform declared for a careful investigation of the water-power situation in the State and its promotion for the benefit of the people and not for the advantage of private interests from outside, without, however, indorsing State ownership. A motion to obtain indorsement of woman suffrage which was defeated in a special election here in September was defeated in the Committee on Resolutions by a vote of 8 to 7.

The convention adopted resolutions pledging the party to the support of the Government in the war, expressing the belief that the organization of a joint congressional expenditures committee and the adoption of a budget system would be of great value. The loyalty of labor in the war crisis was commended. Other propositions favored were good roads, equalization of taxation and measures for the support of dependents of soldiers.

A resolution was adopted also expressing a desire that all Progressives join in the rehabilitation of the Republican Party.

Governor Milliken in his speech to the convention said in part: "Both the prohibitory law and its rigid, honest enforcement have the overwhelming support of public opinion throughout the State. That promise has been kept. The honest efforts of all officials charged with the enforcement of the law in Maine, aided by new state and federal laws have brought about a condition so satisfactory that all discussion of the wisdom of the law has permanently ended."

Some of our jails are empty, all save a rapidly dwindling number of inmates. Arrests for all causes are constantly decreasing.

The prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution will undoubtedly be ratified as soon as the Legislature can meet again and we should unite in urging upon Congress the immediate enactment of a law forbidding the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes during the continuance of the war. At a time when the utmost resources of the nation are required for the prosecution of the war the appalling toll levied by the liquor traffic upon the scant available supply of food, fuel and labor and even upon life itself should no longer be tolerated.

The importance of water power as a great natural resource of our State is emphasized by the present uncertainty and scarcity of the fuel supply. The State has two plain duties in this connection; first, to retain the power within our borders for the use and benefit of our own people; second, to encourage the development of water power under conditions that will assure its availability for industrial and household use at reasonable rates without injustice to capital honestly and prudently invested in such projects. Our greatest danger, a desire of selfish interests outside of Maine to exploit our water powers for their own profit beyond the borders of our State.

The next Legislature should inaugurate a rapid, thorough and complete investigation of the whole subject creating some special and competent agency for the purpose and providing sufficient funds to insure a prompt report. Discussion of the problem of development is proper and exceedingly timely and out of such discussion a constructive public policy will finally grow. Let us remember in the meantime that the vital issue in the prevention of power transmission outside of Maine. Let no discussion or collateral issues serve us from our fixed determination to retain our water powers for the use and benefit of our own people."

The following state committee was elected: Robert J. Hodgson, Androscoggin; Clarence A. Powers, Aroostook; Guy H. Sturgis, Cumberland; D. F. Field, Franklin; Timothy F. Mahoney, Hancock; George Hodgson, Knox; Frank J. Ham, Kennebec; John A. Erskine, Lincoln; Frederick R. Dyer, Oxford; Frederick H. Parkhurst, Penobscot; James H. Hudson, Piscataquis; Rupert H. Baxter, Sagadahoc; Frank A. Briggs, Somerset; B. F. Colcord, Waldo; William F. Campbell, Washington, and Frank D. Fenderson, York.

## Peace Only in Victory

Col. Roosevelt Says Germany Must Be Beaten to Her Knees

PORTLAND, Me.—There is but one way to get a righteous and lasting peace, and that is to beat Germany to her knees, Col. Theodore Roosevelt declared here today in a "keynote address" which he delivered before the Maine Republican State Convention. Col. Roosevelt lauded as "whole-hearted" support which he declared the Republican members of Congress had



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Col. Theodore Roosevelt

given to the Administration in Washington. He decried "mismanagement at Washington," which he said, had been such as to cause all good patriots grave concern and urged the necessity for pursuing a policy of "permanent preparedness" after the war is won.

"War is won by brains and steel, not by kid gloves and fine phrases," said the former President in his arraignment of "some of the most important divisions of the Government," which he said were "almost chemically pure of efficient organization."

In discussing post-bellum readjustments, which he declared have already been shown essential to the continued well-being of the nation, the speaker said: "We cannot afford to tolerate a flint-lock methods of warfare in time of war or flint-lock methods of government for meeting the problems of industry in time of peace. We need new weapons, but we need the old spirit back of the new weapons. The simple governmental processes which sufficed in the days of Washington and even in the days of Lincoln are as utterly inadequate today in peace as in the flint-lock of Bunker Hill and the smooth-bore muskets of Bull Run would be in war."

Republicans in Congress since the entry of the United States into the war "have sought to serve their party only by making it serve America," Colonel Roosevelt said in his introductory remarks. "Not in all our history has any political party, when in opposition, shown as fine, as whole-hearted and as completely disinterested patriotism as has been shown by the Republican Party, especially by its representatives in the Senate and Congress of the United States during the year and two months now closing."

"Let us steadily keep in mind the one great fact that nothing must be allowed to interfere with ample production. There must be no limitation of production. This means that there must be no attempt by the Government at price-fixing which shall result to the detriment of the farmer. Any experiment in price-fixing, and especially in maximum price-fixing, should be entered into only most cautiously."

"In this war no profiteering should be allowed. It should not be stopped, however, by hampering production. But the excess profits should be taxed on a heavily increasing scale."

## UNITED STATES STEEL STEAMER LAUNCHED

A PACIFIC PORT—The first steel steamship ever constructed in this city was launched on Thursday. Built for the United States Shipping Board, it is 7500 tons, 396 feet long, 29.5 feet depth and 53 feet beam.

## ORDER ABOLISHING BUGLE CALL ISSUED

CAMP DIX, N.J.—An order abolishing all bugle calls for mess and drill has been issued here by Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, in order that officers and men may learn to rely upon their watches.

## COLLEGE FRESHMEN DEBATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Negotiations between representatives of Harvard and Princeton universities have resulted in a decision to hold this year as usual the freshman intercollegiate debate between Harvard, Yale and Princeton 1921. Unless word to the contrary is received from Yale within the next three days, the debate will be held on May 17, the Harvard Freshman negative team meeting the Yale 1921 Yale speakers here, while the affirmative goes to Princeton. The subject for debate will be announced by the Harvard University College Debating Council on April 22. The privilege for final wording the question is to be granted to Yale, according to present arrangements.

## BANK MEASURE SIGNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall has signed the bill known as the Reciprocity Bank Bill. It exempts from taxation the deposits of Massachusetts citizens in banks in other states having a similar law. The measure was hastened to enactment late Thursday, and was immediately signed.

The speaker attacked German America saying "there can be no such thing as a 'fifty-fifty' allegiance" and declared that "hereafter we must see that the melting pot really does melt."

Relative to American unpreparedness for war Col. Roosevelt said: "If we had even begun seriously to fight last September, Russia probably would not have broken down and victory would now be in sight."

The speaker sounded a warning

## RECRUITS ARRIVE AT CAMP DEVENS

By Tonight It Is Expected the More Than Twenty-Seven Hundred Men Comprising First Quota Will Have Arrived

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Mass.—By nightfall, it is expected that 2710 men comprising the first quota of the second selective draft will have arrived from Massachusetts, Maine, and Rhode Island, all reporting to the depot brigade commander which takes all new recruits and starts them in on their military training. Of this number, Massachusetts sends 2069, Maine 301, and Rhode Island 340.

It was decided on Thursday not to send officers to escort men to the camp from their respective communities, only in cases where men reported from some of the most distant points. Several officers went to Maine, including Capt. William C. Kochenderfer of the three hundred and first engineer regiment, Capt. Robert M. Benjamin of the three hundred and third infantry, First Lieut. Leroy R. Corwin, three hundred and fourth infantry, First Lieut. Lincoln Clark, three hundred and first infantry, Second Lieut. Paul E. Callanan, military police, and Second Lieut. Martin F. Conley, three hundred and second infantry.

The assignment of Massachusetts men to depot brigade companies is arranged as follows:

Second Company—Adams, North Adams, Springfield, Greenfield, Athol, Gardner, Fitchburg, Pittsfield, Westfield.

Third Company—Leominster, Marlboro, Medford, Stoneham, Chicopee, Southbridge, Uxbridge, Northampton, Amherst, Ware, Holyoke.

Fourth Company—East Brookfield, Ludlow, Lee, Newton, Millford, Framingham, Norwood, Mansfield, Attleboro, Taunton, Winthrop.

Fifth Company—Worcester.

Seventh Company—Groveton, Harvard, Lawrence, Tewksbury, Lowell, Malden.

Eighth Company—Arlington, Woburn, Peabody, Melrose, Canton, Newburyport, Gloucester, Beverly, Salem, Swampscott, Needham, Rockland, Plymouth.

Ninth Company—Boston, boards 1 to 10.

Tenth Company—Boston, boards 11 to 24.

Eleventh Company—Cambridge, Waltham, South Braintree, Brookline, Fall River, Boston, board 25.

Twelfth Company—New Bedford, Lynn, Chelsea, Everett, Lawrence.

Approximately 418 men constitute the Boston quota from 25 different boards, and the men will leave their homes at various times during the day, transportation plans having been completed five days ago, when Maj. Roger Wolcott, in charge of the draft in the State, notified all boards that they should have men enough on hand to insure that full quotas be sent to Camp Devens in all cases.

Maj. Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, has returned from Washington, where he appeared before a board to determine the capabilities of commanders for field service.

In connection with the arrival of men in the second draft call, it is announced that the depot brigade in the future will be composed of 12 battalions instead of eight, this increase providing for 16 extra companies, or a total of 4000 men in all. It is expected that half of this number will be Negroes from the South.

Thousands of Unenlisted British Subjects Said to Be in New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—A call for 5000 more Canadian troops from New England has been issued by Lieut.-Col. F. C. Jamieson, commanding the eastern division of the British and Canadian recruiting mission, and has been made public here by Maj. Kenneth G. Marlatt, head of the mission in Massachusetts. These men must come to the front without any persuasion, the call states, as there are thousands of British subjects in this vicinity who have not yet enlisted.

Maj. Marlatt has sent instructions to the various depots, impressing upon the officers the need of redoubled efforts. Day and evening rallies continue throughout Massachusetts where British subjects who ought to be in uniform are known to reside.

Col. John S. Dennis, officer commanding the British and Canadian recruiting mission, and has been made public here by Maj. Kenneth G. Marlatt, head of the mission in Massachusetts. These men must come to the front without any persuasion, the call states, as there are thousands of British subjects in this vicinity who have not yet enlisted.

Commonwealth Pier

BOSTON, Mass.—Prof. Albert H. Gilmer of the English department of Tufts College, and instructor in oratory and argumentation will lecture tonight before the naval reservists at the receiving ship, Commonwealth Pier, his subject being "The Phases of the War as Illustrated by Rembrandt." This talk which has met with distinct approval in various places, will be illustrated with ex-

amples of the cartoonist's art, and it was given at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., twice a day for a week under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. Later, Professor Gilmer will give the lecture before the men at the Newport Training Station, Newport, R. I.

David R. Beattie has joined the Y. M. C. A. forces at the pier, and is now an assistant to Secretary George F. Sturtevant of the Y. M. C. A.

Men stationed at the receiving ship here are planning various spring athletics, and baseball team is being organized under the direction of Coach Connors of the Pier Commission School.

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## RATIFICATION IN SENATE IS PRESSED

Dry Leaders in Massachusetts Legislature Stand Firm and Under No Circumstances Will They Consider Referendum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Senate having agreed to vote next Tuesday on the question of ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment, the dry leaders make it definitely plain that they are standing firmly for ratification and under no circumstances will they temporize with any referendum plan. They condemn the referendum as立场ly and unswervingly as they advocate a dry United States, for, it is pointed out, in no instance have the wets answered the charge that the brewers' referendum is fraudulent and intended to confuse.

Supporters of the Ammonia "advisory referendum," so called, have not undertaken to explain which would be "advisory" to a member of the Legislature, whether the total vote of the whole State, or simply the total in a given representative or senatorial district. Should the State, on a referendum next November show a majority for prohibition, while more than half the districts are against it, one legislator might consider himself free to vote as he chose, while a more conscientious member of the Legislature might find the issue hopelessly confused.

Even if every district in the State went strongly for ratification, this vote would not be legally binding upon the representatives. A referendum advocate recently stated that there would not be one man in ten on Beacon Hill next year who would dare to disregard such "instructions" from his constituents. Another referendum advocate said not more than 2 per cent would disregard the electorate. Yet 10 per cent of the House membership would be 24 votes unbridled; 2 per cent would be four or five votes, enough in either instance to hold the balance of power in a close contest.

The referendum is opposed to the last ditch by drys who would rather postpone ratification to another year than carry the question to the polls next fall and run the gauntlet of the brewers' money, which one Republican legislator has frankly stated would "turn the state upside down."

Then Massachusetts has the warning given in Boston by Dr. Purley A. Baker, an anti-saloon leader from Washington, who said his experience has shown that it would not be beyond the realm of possibility for the liquor interests to have imported citizens from New York registered as voters in the western counties this spring to be ready for eventualities next fall.

Some senators who see political fortunes at stake, are urging immediate ratification to antidote what they see would likely be a rather complete political turnover in the Senate of 1919 should the referendum go through this year, or should ratification fail, which appears far less possible than ever. And the state rights' argument of the liquor interests, though it is being continually held up to the Senate, is believed to be having little effect upon a body so overwhelmingly Republican. Labor agents are conspicuous with their claims upon the senators, but their attitude in opposing an "honest" referendum and now insisting upon a popular though unbinding vote on national prohibition seems to be convincing as to the real motives of those who head organized labor.

## BAY STATE FARE HEARING

BOSTON, Mass.—Officials of the Bay State Street Railway Company have been notified by the Public Service Commission that it will hold a hearing on April 4 on the proposed new fare schedule of the company, under which it seeks to establish a zone system with 6-cent fares in city centers and 7½-cent fares elsewhere. The company is directed to notify patrons in the territory covered by its lines of the proposed hearing.

## TOMORROW'S ADDRESSES

John F. Moors, "Some Effects of the War on Boston's Charity and Philanthropy"; Henry I. Harriman, "Reactions of the War on Boston's Present and Future Commerce"; Twentieth Century Club, 1 p.m.

## Save 50c a Pound on Knitting Yarns

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## GERMAN SOCIALIST PRESS ON RUSSIA

Exposes Nature of German Policy and Leaves the Matter—Does Not Indicate Any Intention to Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (Via Amsterdam)—A perusal of the German Socialist press supplies a somewhat cryptic answer to the general questioning as to how the German people has received the very open disclosure of the character of German policy that has resulted from recent developments in the East. Broadly speaking, the line taken by the authoritative organs of the German Socialist Minority has been ruthlessly to expose the nature of the German policy, and then to leave the matter there; that is, to indicate in no way that the German proletariat will take any action beyond refusing to recognize the policy of its rulers for anything but what it is. In the official organs of the Majority group, on the other hand, a somewhat similar, though not quite so drastic, line has been followed, but care has been taken on the conclusion of an analysis of the Government's policy to intimate that it is not to be supposed that the German proletariat will resort to any practical method of protest.

Some few extracts from the Leipziger Volkszeitung and the Vorwärts, respectively, will serve to illustrate the attitude thus summarized. On the day of the announcement of the conclusion of peace with the Ukraine, the Volkszeitung wrote: "The Central Powers have signed the treaty of peace with the central Rada of Kiev. . . . The settlement of the frontier in the direction of both Poland and Galicia is to be effected by a treaty in accordance with the methods of secret diplomacy without the peoples concerned being heard in the matter. As for the frontier in the direction of Russia, the treaty has been concluded without a discussion of the subject with the Russians, and indeed in opposition to the decided protest of the Russian peace delegates at Brest-Litovsk. This is a typical instance of the forcible wrenching away of large territories from a State, an instance even more forcibly effected than was the wrenching away of Alsace-Lorraine from France. In this latter case the vanquished at least gave their consent, even though with gnashing of teeth. Today the wrenching away of the Ukraine from federative Great Russia is being effected against the decided protest of the Russian Government. Any conclusion of peace that brings the end of the world war nearer will be welcomed by the class-conscious German working class. In this conclusion of peace, however, it rather sees an obstacle to an ending of the war than a furtherance of peace, an obstacle even to the conclusion of peace with Russia."

Having proceeded to declare that the peace with the Ukraine constituted the first attempt to realize the plan cherished by the Central Powers for the splitting up of Russia, the Volkszeitung continued: "And more than that. The Russian Government is a proletarian Government. The attacks that the German bourgeois press are now making on that Government are explained by the difference between the outlook of a proletarian government and that of a capitalist press. The struggle between this Government and the central Rada of Kiev is a class struggle. In this class struggle the Central Powers take the side of the Rada against the aspirations of the proletarian revolution. The trend of this peace treaty is, therefore, counter-revolutionary. So it will be judged not in Russia alone. That is rather the unanimous judgment of the German, as well as of the Austrian class-conscious working class; a judgment that is further justified by the latest negotiations at Brest-Litovsk. This conclusion of peace will arouse enthusiasm neither among the German, nor among the Austrian working class, which measures the injurious political effects it may entail, and will not permit its judgment to be altered by the attempt to manipulate it by pointing to the advantages to be looked for. Does it not know that a region torn by internal war is hardly likely to be able to fulfill the great hopes now pinned upon its economic capacity? This judgment cannot be a matter of indifference to the German Government, and still less so to the Austrian."

Writing some few days later, the Leipziger Volkszeitung observed: "The negotiations at Brest-Litovsk are at an end. The representatives of the Central Powers have returned home. Trotsky has declared the state of war between Russia and the Central Powers to be at an end. This declaration, like so many declarations made by the Russian delegation in the course of the negotiations, is a sign of the dawn of a new era. It is the protest of a people that desires peace against the annexationist and destructive plans of foreign governments. . . . In the German bourgeois press the hope has been expressed that the Bolshevik Government may not last much longer, and that a new Russian Government of another political character will assent to the place of the Central Powers. This hope is deceptive. Any Russian Government, no matter from what party it is derived, will make the protest of the Lenin-Trotzky Government against the aggressive plans of the Central Powers its own. The Pan-Germans want the situation now reached in the East to be taken advantage of for the execution of the German plans. Their press is confident that the German Government will now intervene ruthlessly. . . . That is, Russian assent to the German plans of conquest is to be forced.

by a threat of the continuation of the war. He, however, who today executes against the will of the Russian people the annexationist plans demanded by the Pan-Germans, and supported by the German Government at Brest-Litovsk, will be branded at the outset with the stigma of forcible annexation. And he who renewes the war against the Russian people, whose representatives have solemnly declared that they regard the war as ended, exposes himself to the reproach of making war on a people that desires peace in order to realize his plans of conquest and annexation.

The Vorwärts, as already stated, has written in much the same strain. Concerning this question of the continuation of the war against Northern Russia, for instance, it observed that militarily the Central Powers had already achieved everything and could do with Russia what they would. Politically, however, it was for the German Government to consider what, for instance, would be the effect on the German people, and on the people of its allies, if it were decided to continue the war. "What," wrote the Vorwärts, "the German Social Democratic Party thinks about this question is known. It desires the abolition of all obscure relationships between Germany and Russia, and therefore desires not only an end of the state of war, but real peace. This, however, it desires on such a basis that its recognition by the Russian people is to be looked for. It must be a bond binding the peoples to one another, not a yoke that will be shaken off again when the political situation permits. The German Social Democratic Party is convinced that with its peace policy it defends, in the best way possible, the interests of the German people in particular. It is, therefore, ready to exert all the influence it possesses in order to realize this peace policy."

"It is a mistake, however, to pretend that the German working class might forcibly seize the reins of power in order to come to the assistance of Russia. Such a beginning would not only be hopeless, but would also be contrary to democratic axioms, and dangerous in view of the continuation of a state of war in the West. For if Germany fell into the position in which Russia now finds herself, we should certainly not be able to reckon with a rising on the part of the English and French working classes in defense of the integrity of the German Empire. We hear those who always want decidedly they know not what impatiently asking: 'So you do not want to do anything decisive?' Whereupon we answer: 'We want to do everything that is in our power to keep German policy from fatal paths. We want to do everything in our power toward the conclusion with the whole of Russia, as well as with the Ukraine, of a peace without annexations and without indemnities, as is consonant with the interests of the German and Russian peoples. Were such a peace not to come to pass, we should, with a good conscience, lay the responsibility for this on the shoulders of those that did not want it.'

## DISTRIBUTION OF MEAT IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Ministry of Food announces that arrangements have now been completed for the distribution of meat at Smithfield Market to retail traders in connection with the London and Home Counties rationing scheme. Wholesalers will supply butchers under the direction of the meat distribution committee. Different sections of the market have been reserved for the supply of the various food control areas. Full particulars will be posted in the market. The butchers in each of the food control areas will be represented by the buyer appointed by their own committee. The wholesalers will not begin to sell before 10 o'clock each morning, at which hour the buyer will advise the wholesaler concerned what proportion of the meat reserved for the area is to be weighed off and charged to each butcher. Butchers must pay cash on delivery or give satisfactory guarantees for payment. Allocation of supplies will be made between the butchers in each group or committee under the direction of their representative, and any butcher who refuses to accept any meat allocated to him will lose that share of his supplies, and will be reported to his local food control committee. A proportion of the requirements of each food control area, according to the quantity of meat in the market will be set aside each day for the butchers in that area.

Every endeavor will be made to supply each butcher with meat to cover his requirements as shown on his return of registered customers or as specially authorized by his food control committee. Where no butchers' committee has been appointed in an area a representative will be appointed by the distribution committee to allocate the supplies to butchers in that area. Where butchers in outlying areas cannot attend Smithfield, supplies, in the absence of any other arrangements, will be sent to the order of the local food control committee. Butchers buying kosher meat must get their supplies from Aldgate Market.

NEW ZEALAND'S WHEAT HARVEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—New Zealand's wheat census shows that about 290,000 acres have been sown this season and a considerable surplus is expected to be realized over the 1918 requirements of the Dominion. This will be a welcome change from depending in a measure on importations of grain from Australia. It is announced by the Minister for Agriculture that the Government knows the name of every farmer who has not responded to the appeal for increased wheat cultivation.

## EDUCATION ISSUE RAISED IN QUEBEC

Compulsion Urged in Province by Mayor of St. Hyacinthe, Who Frankly Denounces Roman Catholic School Authorities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—T. D. Bouchard, M. L. A. Mayor of St. Hyacinthe, again attacked the Roman Catholic school authorities in this Province in an address before the Headmasters Association of Montreal on "Compulsory School Attendance." He declared that the Roman Catholic clergy had from time immemorial tried to monopolize the management of public schools, and that every attempt on the part of laymen to promote a reform in education was considered an infringement on the divine rights of the hierarchy. Little was left to the ordinary citizen but compulsion in the payment of the cost of schools.

Mr. Bouchard said that 80 per cent of educated people in the Province favored compulsory education, and he believed that soon the French-speaking majority, supported enthusiastically by the English-speaking minority, would demand of the Legislature that school attendance be required throughout the Province. At present the population was divided in educational matters into two camps—the Roman Catholics and the non-Roman Catholics. Non-Roman Catholics and the English press generally favored compulsory education, and therefore he discussed the subject from the viewpoint of the Roman Catholics, in order to show the odds against which the progressive French-Canadians had to struggle. Twenty years ago, he said, the French Liberals were considered revolutionary because some of their leaders were advocating educational reform, and it was not uncommon to hear from pulpits threats against the faithful who dared support the reformers. Some progress had been made, but the over-cautiousness of public men in their speeches made one feel the ever-powerful threat of religious prejudices. But greater progress had been made in the minds of the people, and the time was not far distant when a strong campaign would overthrow the barriers of prejudice that blocked the road to sound legislation.

French-Canadians had inherited from France the fear of compulsory education as synonymous with state oppression. But what danger of loss of faith could there be when a Roman Catholic child was required to be educated in a separate school under the supervision of the church? To admit such a danger would be to admit that the Roman Catholic faith could not stand the lime-light of education.

Dealing with school censuses, Mr. Bouchard declared that in some rural areas boys and girls of school age. In Montreal no census of school children was being taken, since the new commission left it to the curés, but could not come to an agreement as to the price to be paid for the work.

Sooner or later, however, compulsory education would come, and the bars of prejudice must be swept away. The main objection came from the religious bodies that ruled supreme in education, and the people must be shown that the clergy were in error. The meeting unanimously passed a resolution favoring compulsory education.

## Curbing Parochial Schools

Movement Started in Michigan to Compel Public Instruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich.—Parochial schools, both Roman Catholic and German, will be practically eliminated in Michigan if a constitutional amendment, approved in form by the Secretary of State, is adopted in November. Petitions are being circulated by the Wayne County Civic Association of Detroit, which was incorporated one year ago. Indications are that sufficient signatures will be obtained to put the amendment on the ballot.

The campaign is being waged on patriotic lines. German faculty men have recently been ousted by the University of Michigan, and the study of the German language has been dropped by most of the leading secondary schools of the State. Antagonism to German and other parochial schools was aroused in Michigan when public schools were closed to relieve the fuel shortage and the private institutions remained open, in defiance of orders from the State Fuel Administrator. Public opinion finally forced the private schools of Lansing, Saginaw and other cities to close.

The amendment would add two sections to Article 11 of the Michigan Constitution. One would require all children between 5 and 16 to attend public school until graduated from the eighth grade, and the other would compel public attendance through the prescribed course in districts where fewer grades are maintained.

This would not forbid secondary or higher parochial schools, but would prevent foreign-language instruction and religious training until children are beyond the primary grades.

It is thought that German interests do not wage a legislative campaign in this State, but a keen contest between Roman Catholics and Protestants is predicted in every legislative district if sufficient signatures are obtained to place the amendment on the November ballot.

The incorporators of the Wayne

County Civic Association were Frank E. Whipple, James E. Richardson, Fred E. Fenn, James Hamilton and George Koch, all of Detroit.

## CHARLES VELLAY ON FUTURE OF RUMANIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The future of Rumania and the aspirations of the Central empires and of Bulgaria concerning that country is the subject of a long article by Charles Vellay in *l'Homme Libre*. Germany and Austria, he points out, are not at all likely to neglect the advantages accruing to them through Rumania's present tragic situation, or to fail to profit by these circumstances in order to attempt to bring within their sphere of influence a State which has, for many years, had close diplomatic relations with them. Rumania, he maintains, could not disappear from the map of Europe without bringing danger to the conquerors; it was to their advantage, even, that she should remain powerful, but in this case she would need to be bound to them by formal agreements. The fears aroused in Berlin and Vienna by the Russian revolution and the Bolshevik propaganda left no doubt as to the solicitude felt by the two empires for saving the Rumanian dynasty and discouraging the formation of a new democratic republic on the frontiers of Hungary. In order that the Rumanian dynasty should keep its prestige in the eyes of the people, the country must not lose too much territory, nor be too deeply humiliated, and German diplomacy, therefore, found itself logically constrained to recognize the desirability of the restoration of Rumania to almost as strong a position after the war as she had before it. However, such a restoration could not take place by the action of the Central Powers, except with the consent of Bulgaria, Rumania's most dangerous enemy and neighbor. Bulgaria had declared, many times, that her only object in the present war was the realization of her ethnical unity, a fairly extensive project. Among the territories claimed by her was the Rumanian Dobruja, where the Bulgarian element did not predominate, but where the population was sufficiently mixed to afford an appearance of justification for many different claims. In fact, Bulgaria, who was already in possession of an outlet on the Black Sea and of another on the Danube, was still hoping to obtain access to the Adriatic across Albania and to enlarge her frontiers so as to include the Rumanian port of Costanza with all the territory round about it and to extend her activities over the whole of the lower course of the Danube. To deprive Rumania of the Dobruja would be to deprive her of access to the sea, to make her dependent on her neighbors and to reduce her to the same state of servitude as that from which Serbia has suffered.

It is said, Charles Vellay continues, that the plan of the Central empires for reconciling the contradictory aspirations of Rumania and Bulgaria has consisted in the annexation of the Dobruja by Bulgaria, while Rumania was compensated by the Rumanian portion of Russian Bessarabia. Ukraine, Mr. Vellay thinks, has probably consented to such an arrangement. In this way and by means of this exchange, not really disadvantageous to either party, Germany and Austria hope to realize their dream of bringing Rumania into subjection in military and diplomatic matters as well as in economic and political ones. After Turkey, Bulgaria, after Bulgaria, the Ukraine, after the Ukraine, Rumania; in this way, M. Vellay points out, a German plan is being developed whose importance and object it is easy to see. Before the war, the possession of the exclusive route to the Black Sea by the valley of the Danube was the object of Germany's ambitions. She saw it as an essential condition of oriental expansion, the security of her commerce and the development of her influence. The efforts she has made in this direction bear witness to the value she attached to this conquest, which she might possibly have been able to achieve during peace, but which, undoubtedly, war and the dislocation of Russia have allowed her to realize, at least provisionally, by means of force. German control of the Danube, of the whole of the Black Sea, of the Straits themselves, of the rich territories of Ukraine and Rumania and Bessarabia and the future possibility of a new economic route to the heart of Asia across Ukraine and the Caucasian republic, and the unification of the disciplined forces of six powers with this end in view; such a project undoubtedly bordered on dreamland, but it was calculated to exercise a powerful attraction over a whole people.

These vast conceptions in which the German mentality deals are, M. Vellay declares, formidable, but they are only half realized if, indeed, they are realized at all. It is they which have created pan-Germanism, they have produced the immense expansion of German commerce, and they contain the secret cause of the resistance which the league of so many powers has not yet succeeded in breaking down. In order to combat them successfully, they must first be comprehended, and this is a necessity which M. Vellay considers has been hitherto imperfectly understood by the French people. Under the weight of events, they are, he says, slowly waking up to the comprehension of many things which they should have understood sooner, and against which they could have been armed if they had had better guides.

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The incorporators of the Wayne

## DEFENSE COUNCILS IN VARIOUS STATES

Authority Which Is Enjoyed by Organization Is Defined According to the Rules Under Which They Were Formed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The act creating the New Jersey State Council of Defense declares that it shall "cooperate with any department of the National Government or with any department of the government of the State or any subdivision thereof for the purpose of assisting in the furtherance of any war emergency activity."

"The council is organized by municipalities," says Claude H. Anderson, its secretary. "We have no county councils, but go directly ourselves into each municipality. We are independent of the Council of National Defense as far as organization is concerned; also, they have no legal authority over us. However, we are performing in New Jersey all of the work of the Council of National Defense in this jurisdiction; that is our chief task."

The American Defense Society gives this warning:

"Every German or Austrian in the United States, unless known by years of association to be absolutely loyal, should be treated as a potential spy.

Be on the alert. Keep your eyes and ears open. Take nothing for granted. Energy and alertness may save the life of your son, your husband or your brother. The enemy is engaged in making war in this country, in transmitting news to Berlin and in spreading peace propaganda as well as lies about the condition and morale of American military forces. Whenever any suspicious act or disloyal word comes to your notice communicate at once with the police department or with the local office of the Department of Justice."

Powers in Oregon

Influence of Organization May Be Stated in Words—Moral Suasion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTRLAND, Ore.—The powers of the State Council of Defense in Oregon may be stated in two words—moral suasion. No one, that is to say, is compelled to obey edicts sent forth by it, but its influence is such that almost all citizens do so. The Legislature of this State has not been in session since war was declared, and no police power has therefore been delegated to the council.

The county councils are appointed by the state council, and aid in every manner possible whatever may be done to further governmental interests. These are independent of the national council. However the national demands are carried out just as effectively as though it were a matter of compulsion. The state and county

councils are at present busy preparing for the forthcoming loan drive, aiding in food matters, etc.

New Jersey Council

Body Cooperates With but Is Independent of National Organization

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FARM MACHINERY AND DUTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Since the Federal Government unexpectedly threw the duty of tractors the farm machinery interests of Western Canada claim that the farm implement trade has been paralyzed. The implement men assert the Government's action in supplying tractors duty free has been responsible for numerous farmers refusing delivery of machinery already ordered.

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MAINE COLLEGES EVENLY MATCHED

Baseball Series Between the Four Pine Tree State College Varsity Nines Are Expected to Be Very Close This Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PORTLAND, Me.—With less than a month before the four baseball teams get on to the diamond, prospects for a fine series, probably the most hotly contested, with each team in about the same fix, looms up before the followers of the four Maine state colleges. All of those teams are already at work at battery practice and indoor work, in an effort to be better fitted for the outdoor work when the time comes.

What was considered a safe prophecy back in the winter—that probably the colleges would refrain from professional coaches this spring—didn't mature, for, with the exception of Colby College at Waterville, the three institutions, Bowdoin, Bates, and the University of Maine have engaged professional coaches. Maine has reengaged Monte Cross, the former Philadelphia Athletics star some years ago; Bowdoin has also hired her man of the past two seasons, Benjamin Houser, another old-time big leaguer and a late scout for the Athletics, while the Lewiston College, Bates, recently hired H. D. Lord, the former Red Sox-White Sox third baseman and last year with the Portland Eastern League team.

Despite the fact that the war has taken a great many students from collegiate ranks in Maine, and among whom are many ball players of former seasons, the four teams should be evenly balanced. A longer series, each team meeting the other in three games this season instead of two as was the case last year, will help matters out and with the exception of Bowdoin, the Maine nines will not go outside the Pine Tree confines for their battles to a great extent.

Battery practice has been under way at Bowdoin and the University of Maine for over a month. Capt. R. W. Pendleton '19 of Brooklyn, leader of the Bowdoin team, a pitcher, has been directing his charges until the arrival of Houser for the permanent season while the efforts of those aspiring for battery positions on the state's university team have been watched by Capt. R. C. Wentworth of the Orono contingent.

## VOTES TO RESUME YACHT RACING

Y. R. U. of Massachusetts Decides to Restore Competition for Title Trophies This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—At a special meeting at the South Boston Yacht Club Thursday night, delegates to the Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts, representing the majority of the active clubs of Boston harbor, by a unanimous vote, decided to resume racing the coming season for championship trophies in all eight classes. Racing this season will be on an entirely new basis for the yachtsmen of this port, as the clubs agreed not to give cash prizes during 1918 on account of unprecedented conditions arising from the war.

The union will open its treasury for such amounts as the executive committee may find necessary to complete the list of trophies. Nearly a dozen valuable prizes have already been donated and the prospect is that if sufficient are received they will be pooled and distributed for the events according to the discretion of the executive committee.

Thursday evening a meeting to ascertain racing dates will be held at the American House, the South Boston Yacht Club asking to have reserved for its events May 30 and the last week in August. Discussing dates for open racing, L. S. Coffin, vice-president of the union and delegate from the Lynn Yacht Club, proposed that Lynn and Winthrop give a joint race off Nahant the Saturday preceding the South Boston club's week.

It was suggested that the Eastern Yacht Club and Corinthian Yacht Club's regatta committee chairmen be approached relative to open races at Marblehead to include classes for union boats should it be decided that the midsummer week of the Corinthian club will not be scheduled for 1918.

It was also decided that the annual banquet should not be held this spring and that the union should not issue the annual book. The sentiment of the delegates was that racing should be held at as small an outlay for each club as possible, curtailment being the watchword.

## NEW YORK PITCHER TO JOIN AVIATORS

MACON, Ga.—J. R. Shawkey, New York American League club pitcher, announced his retirement from baseball here. He received a card from his local board in Philadelphia stating that he had been placed in Class 1A. Shawkey wants to join the aviation corps and will not wait to be called in the draft.

Miller Huggins received an answer to his telegram to Havana stating that Armando Marans, the Cuban out-fielder of the New York Club, has entered business in that city and will not report this season.

## KLINGER WINS THIRD VICTORY

Defeats Dr. I. N. Miller in Thursday's Matches in Poggenburg Billiard Tourney

## POGGENBURG CUP PLAY FIRST DIVISION

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
C. R. Lewis	2	0	15	1.000
L. A. Servatius	2	1	21	.566
Julian Rice	1	1	36	.500
C. E. White	1	2	54	.333
C. P. Mathews	0	2	35	.000

## SECOND DIVISION

	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
Jacob Klinger	3	0	65	1.000
G. T. Moon Jr.	2	0	39	1.000
G. W. Spear	1	1	22	.500
J. H. Low	0	2	16	.000
Dr. I. U. Miller	0	3	17	.000

## NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jacob Klinger, L. A. Servatius, G. T. Moon Jr. and C. R. Lewis were the winners in Thursday's matches in the Poggenburg Billiard Cup tournament which is being contested at the Brooklyn Billiard Academy. It was the third victory of the tournament for Klinger and the second for Moon and Lewis, none of these players having as yet lost a game.

Klinger won by defeating Dr. I. U. Miller by 250 to 72, at Brooklyn. Klinger continued to control the balls for close balkline manipulation. Midway in his string he twice collected runs of 34. At the close he ran up a run of 68 in which his use of the cushions was splendid.

Servatius won by defeating C. E. White, a scratch man and national Class B champion. Servatius kept the scores so far apart that it was impossible for White to make up his required string of 250 points. Servatius, of Class C rating, won by the score of 115 points to 139. The winner's average was 3.25-30; and his top run, 17.

Moon played another brilliant game and defeated J. H. Low by 175 to 71. The victor compiled a high run of 39 and averaged more than 6. Lewis defeated C. P. Mathews by 115 to 133. The scores:

L. A. Servatius (115)—0 7 2 2 0 1 9 1 0

Total—15. Average—3 25-30. High runs

—17. 14. 13.

C. E. White (250)—0 0 1 3 13 6 11 1 3 0

2 0 4 0 0 17 4 0 11 7 4 2 7 10 0 23.

Total—139. Average—4 23-29. High runs

—23. 17. 13.

Jacob Klinger (250)—0 2 5 0 2 0 4 9 17 0

5 2 0 0 17 8 0 4 0 1 0 3 0 1 5 0. Total—

172. Average—2 18-27. High runs—17.

G. T. Moon Jr. (175)—0 2 0 5 2 4 6 1 4

1 0 5 0 2 0 9 3 0 2 3 9 6 0 0 1 3 3 5 1.

Total—175. High runs—39, 35, 24. Average—6 7-28.

John H. Low (115)—0 0 2 0 2 2 1 1 0 2

0 1 0 0 3 6 0 2 2 4 2 0 4 1 1 3 0 2 1 0 2

Total—16. High runs—16, 11. Average—

2 15-26.

C. P. Mathews (115)—0 7 1 7 0 6 0 15 1 5

0 1 2 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 3 2 3 5 2 1 4 3 2 1 0 0 0

0 8 0 1 8 0 0 5 0 3 1 5. Total—115. High runs—15, 8, 8. Average—2 25-45.

J. H. Low (115)—0 0 2 0 2 2 1 1 0 2

0 1 0 0 3 6 0 2 2 4 2 0 4 1 1 3 0 2 1 0 2

Total—16. High runs—16, 11. Average—

2 15-26.

C. R. Lewis (115)—0 7 1 7 0 6 0 15 1 5

0 1 2 1 2 1 0 1 0 0 3 2 3 5 2 1 4 3 2 1 0 0

0 8 0 1 8 0 0 5 0 3 1 5. Total—115. High runs—15, 8, 8. Average—2 25-45.

C. P. Mathews (175)—0 9 5 0 6 4 2 4

0 5 0 0 3 5 0 4 4 0 1 0 1 0 1 6 0 8 5.

0 1 0 6 0 16 0 4 0 2 0 3 0 0. Total—133.

High runs—35, 16, 8. Average—3 1-4.

## ATHLETES BUSY AT MICHIGAN A. C.

Coach C. L. Brewer, Formerly at the University of Missouri, Is Working to Get College Into the Western Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Outdoor baseball practice started for the Dorchester High School squad last Monday on the Dunbar Avenue grounds, at which time nearly 50 men reported to Coach A. W. Ross. As yet the coach has made no reduction in his squad, and is very much pleased with the prospects for the coming season.

Cooperating with the coach are five veterans of last year's squad, who are

of great assistance in helping to train the new candidates. Among these men is Henry Walkins '18, the fleet center fielder of last year's nine and a member of the Dorchester High hockey team. Walkins is showing all of his last season's form and the coach expects that he will have a good year.

George Gormley '19, a member of the football team last fall, is out for either an infiel or outfield position. He is an all-round player of more than usual ability and has shown up remarkably well at the shortstop position in the practice sessions so far this season.

Arthur Ormsby '19 is another sweaterman who is displaying considerable ability to handle the ball in the infield, and is a likely-looking candidate for second base. Ormsby was captain of the nine last year, but as yet there has been no leader elected for this season. First base will probably be occupied by Summer Billings '19, a member of the track team, whose ability with the bat will make him invaluable to the nine.

The battery men have improved rapidly since the first call was issued, and the coach is confident that by the time the season opens he will have a competent string of pitchers to work. Among the men out for the position are Arthur Warren, a senior who played for the team last year, Johnson '19, a former Drummer Academy box-man, and John Lyons '19, who was out for the squad last season. The work of these men has stood out prominently in the early season workouts, and Coach Ross predicts that they will have a good year.

The work of Raymond Patten '19, behind the bat, has been one of the features of daily practice. Patten was captain of the 1917 eleven, and is as consistent an outfielder as he is backstop. In good form, his throws to the bases are accurate and snappy, while he is also quite proficient with the bat. Another promising backstop prospect is Walsh '18, also a member of last fall's football team. Though a little late in starting practice, Walsh has developed rapidly.

Other candidates for field honors

include Frank Clark '18, who is generally conceded to have the best claim to third base; Lederman '19, who

played quarterback on the eleven last fall and whose speed on the base paths promises many tallies to the team whose uniform he wears, and Ripley '18, who is the only serious contender for the third-base position with Clark.

In the outfield positions Coach Ross

will open officially on April 13, here, and will end on

May 15. In this time the team will meet Olivet on April 17, here; Kalamazoo College on April 20, here; University of Michigan on April 24, here; St. Mary's College of Orchard Lake on April 26, here; Ypsilanti College on April 27, here; University of Notre Dame on May 4, here; University of Indiana on May 7, here; Kalamazoo College on May 9, at Kalamazoo; Western State Normal College on May 10, at Kalamazoo; University of Notre Dame on May 11, at South Bend; Western State Normal College, on May 13, here, and University of Michigan on May 15, at Ann Arbor. The unusual detail about the schedule is the nearness of all the opponents selected to East Lansing—an arrangement in keeping with the current tendency in intercollegiate athletics to eliminate the heavy expenses which long trips entail.

In track the program will be one principally of intramural meets, intended by Coach Brewer to serve double purposes, one of which will be to keep the short season filled up with something, and the other to develop new varsity material to replace that which has been called to war. Of this last there is much need, as only two members of the varsity squad of a year ago are now in school—E. D. Longnecker '19, distance man, and A. W. Atkin '19, weights. L. J. Geierman '20, and A. J. Mitchell '20, are a couple of sophomore middle-distance runners from whom much is expected.

The track schedule will begin with a varsity meet indoors Saturday; a relay carnival indoors on April 6;

a distinctive military meet between members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps of the college on April 20, outdoors; varsity meet on April 27, outdoors; University of Notre Dame, May 11, at South Bend and the Michigan intercollegiate (tentative), on May 18, in East Lansing.

On the side, Coach Brewer is working quietly, albeit none the less persistently, to gain admission for M. A. C. into the Western Conference for the college now is the only one of the large state schools in the Middle West without the fold. As far as eligibility rules go—and in the enforcement of these there is no more scrupulous a mentor in the country than Coach Brewer—the Aggies are observing almost identically the same athletic laws as are the conference colleges.

That Coach Brewer's efforts will ultimately bring success is undoubtedly. Only war conditions, in fact, stood in the way last fall.

The Aggies' chances of gaining admission have been much enhanced, incidentally, by the opening of their new gymnasium. This building, which was first used for sports on Feb. 21, will be dedicated in May. Built at a cost of \$250,000, it is one of the finest temples of athletics in the Middle West. The swimming pool, with a length of 90 and a width of 40 feet is one of several of its features.

The dedication of the new building, in May, will be quite a pretentious function, in which high officials of the State, including Gov. A. E. Sleeter, will participate. Among the guests of honor will be former coaches of the Aggies. Not the least of these will be Farrell Macklin, the man who schooled the famous M. A. C. football elevens of 1913 and 1914.

## DORCHESTER HAS GOOD PROSPECTS

Coach A. W. Ross Is Confident That Baseball Team Will Have a Successful Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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George Gormley '19, a member of

## GERMANS SUPPORT SOCIALIST MAYOR

Primary Vote in City of Milwaukee on Anti-War Platform Discloses Enemy Sympathy—Hoan's Reelection Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The surprisingly large vote polled by Daniel W. Hoan, Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee and deposed chairman of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense, in the mayoralty primary, is regarded as an example of the uncertain elements in Wisconsin politics just now. Mayor Hoan, who was elected, in 1916, with the aid of non-Socialist votes, has been an efficient executive. Of that there is no question. But it was believed that the anti-war stand of the Socialists, and particularly the extremely radical platform on which the Mayor ran, would alienate all but dyed-in-the-wool Socialists. The prediction was made that he would be eliminated in the primary.

Instead, Mayor Hoan led the field of candidates with 23,491 votes, or 624 more votes than he received in the primaries of 1916. Percy Braman, loyalty candidate, received 22,376 votes; Theodore Dammann, candidate of the Germanic element, 621, and William H. Park 1577 votes. These are unofficial figures, and may be changed slightly in final tabulations.

Mayor Hoan made his big gains in the German wards. That the question of race did enter into the election, and that these people voted for him because they are not in sympathy with America's course in the war, is proved by the fact that the Mayor lost in the Polish wards. The Polish people of Milwaukee are intensely loyal, and have furnished many of the volunteers who have gone into the military service from this city. In the Sixth Ward, where live many German and Russian Jews, the Mayor received a vote of 1229 this year as compared to 868 two years ago. In the seventh, a German ward, his vote rose from 1292 to 2014. In the tenth, also German, his vote increased from 851 to 1140. In the twenty-fifth, German, his vote rose from 1437 in 1916 to 2159 in 1918.

The character of Mayor Hoan's victory is seen when it is remembered that he ran on a platform which contained this plank:

"The American people did not want and do not want this war. They were plunged into this abyss by the treachery of the ruling class of the country—its demagogic agitators, its bought press, its sensational photoplays, its lying advertisements, and other purchasable instruments of public expression."

## UKRAINE AND ITS NATURAL RESOURCES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—A Ukrainian, at present residing in Switzerland, gives an interesting account of his country, the political situation there and the wonderful natural resources of the land. The Ukrainians today, he says, are a peasant people, in the western part, Polish; in the eastern, Great Russian. The town population is chiefly Great Russian and in the coal fields and iron ore districts the majority of the workers are Russian immigrants. The great revolution of 1917 restored to the Ukrainians their independence.

The territory of the Ukraine State embraces, according to the decision of the Central Rada, the governments of Kieff, Podolia, Volhynia, Tschernigow, Poltawa, Charkow, Jekaterinoslav, Cherson, and Taurien, north of the Crimean Peninsula, and parts of the governments of Woronesch, Kursk, and Cholm. It is interesting to note that, when the subject of the formation of a Ukraine State was first brought up, the Russian provisional Government would recognize only the first five of the governments named as Ukraine territory, desiring to keep all the others as Russian, because of their great economic value. That would have deprived the Ukraine of precious coal and iron fields, and also, which is even much more important, have cut her off from the Black Sea, through taking away the maritime provinces of Cherson, Taurien, and Jekaterinoslav. It was the fall of the Kerensky Government, and the accompanying dissolution of the Great Russian power, which enabled the Ukrainians to take the momentous step of proclaiming a Ukraine National Republic on Nov. 21, 1917.

It should be particularly noted that the Ukrainians, against their original intention, gave up all claim to Bessarabia and the Crimea and halted in the east at the western frontier of the Don Cossacks. This self-restriction was due to the desire to maintain friendly relations with their neighbors in the east and west, and to have a protecting cover in fighting against the Poles and Great Russians on the other frontiers. It was preparing a union of the South Russian states; a close alliance between the new Ukraine republic, the Don Cossacks, and the south-eastern federation against the Bolshevik rulers. Besides this there is a certain friction in the Government of Cholm, where Poles and Ukrainians dwell together, and in the west Ukraine, where the great landowners are Poles and the peasants Ukrainians.

The Ukraine is one of the richest wheat-producing countries in the world. It is the grain treasury of Russia. The average production of wheat, barley, and rye at the beginning of the century was 15,000,000 tons, and in 1910 21,500,000, an increase of nearly 50 per cent in 10 years. This total represents one-third of the whole Russian harvest. A clear picture of the grain production of the Ukraine can be gained from the statistics of the Russian exports, which show that be-

tween 1909 and 1911 the Ukraine contributed 72.4 per cent of the whole exports of the empire.

The sugar monopoly of the Ukraine is an important medium of exchange with the new neighboring states in the East. Only recently, for example, the Ukraine gave out 50,000,000 pounds of sugar, in return for sunflower seed oil and other foodstuffs.

Next to agricultural products the Ukraine supplies almost the entire coal output of Russia, so that the other parts of the empire, especially the industrial districts in the north and middle Russia, are entirely dependent for coal upon the south. In the production of other minerals the Ukraine is equally predominant, furnishing 32 per cent of manganese ore, 21 per cent of copper, 90 per cent of silver, 81 per cent of lead, all the quicksilver and more than half the output of salt in the whole Russian empire.

In the last 20 years the growth and development of industries in the Ukraine has been almost phenomenal, so that the economic center of Russia has been gradually transferred from the north to the south. The industries in the north have suffered from the lack of coal and raw material, whilst the population of the cities and the great manufacturing centers have been robbed of the most important foodstuff.

The Senator told of the steps taken by the Government since last April toward prosecuting the war, and touched upon delays and expenditures entailed by previous neglect. He criticized particularly the delays in carrying out the aviation program, saying that as a result of the delay in devising a motor, "we are going to disappoint you and our allies in getting into the war, so far as aviation is concerned."

Major Peters welcomed the street railway men to Boston, and Maj. Guy S. Boyer of the twenty-second battalion, who served at the front, aroused applause when, referring to the big battle now taking place on the British front, he declared: "Gentlemen, that line may bend, but break—never."

A. H. Ford the retiring president, Robert W. Perkins, the newly elected president, and Lucius S. Storrs of the War Board of the American Electric Railway Association also spoke.

At the business meeting in the afternoon, the other officers elected were: Vice-president, Edward M. Graham, Bangor, Me.; J. Brodie Smith, Manchester, N. H.; A. J. Crosby, Springfield, Vt.; J. E. Dozier, Lynn, A. E. Potter, Providence, and I. A. May, New Haven, Conn.; secretary, C. H. Hile, Boston, and treasurer, Fred F. Stockwell of Cambridge. Executive and finance committees were also chosen.

## TRIBUTE PAID MR. EISENMAN

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in Letter, Places High Value on Service to Nation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In consequence of what is claimed to have been a misunderstanding of Charles Eisenman's relations with the War Department and the publication of comments upon his course as a member of the supplies committee of the Council of National Defense, the Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, wrote a letter in explanation of the situation. Extracts from this letter have been printed, but, with the consent of Mr. Eisenman, it is now given in full, as follows:

"War Department,

"Washington, Feb. 20, 1918.  
"Some confusion has been caused by my letter to Senator McKellar with regard to Mr. Charles Eisenman. The facts are that Mr. Eisenman was a member of the supplies committee of the Council of National Defense, acting under Mr. Julius Rosenwald, who is a member of the Advisory Commission, prior to the reorganization of the Quartermaster-General's Department. The supply committee, largely through the activity of Mr. Eisenman, advised the Quartermaster-General with regard to purchases of supplies.

"When the organization of the Quartermaster-General's Department was completed that particular part of the work of the supplies committee was taken over, and is conducted directly by the Quartermaster-General's Department now. In the meantime, the supplies committee has not been broken up, but is continuing under Mr. Rosenwald, and will continue to accumulate information in order that it may advise the several departments of the Government whose needs are coordinated through the Council of National Defense.

"Mr. Eisenman, who remains a member of that committee and is its vice-chairman, will undoubtedly render very valuable service to the Government upon his return from a vacation trip. In the meantime, I am glad to have a public opportunity to say that the work done by Mr. Eisenman during all the hurried months of our early preparation was of the highest value to the Government, resulting in the saving of many millions of dollars, and that it was done in a spirit of patriotic devotion and self-forgetfulness which entitles him to the grateful appreciation of the country. I have already expressed to Mr. Eisenman both personally and by letter the high value which I set upon both his services and the spirit in which they were rendered.

"The work was, however, preparatory to the time when the Quartermaster-General's Department would be able to take it over for direct government action, and the fact that this time has come is a relief to Mr. Eisenman and his committee, but it involves no suggestion that the services rendered by him were not in the emergency both necessary and of the highest value.

"Should any situation arise after Mr. Eisenman's return in which his great ability and fine zeal can be used it will give me great pleasure again to have his services, as he has in every respect both my confidence and in my admiration.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War."

## SACRIFICES URGED AS AID TO ALLIES

United States Senator Weeks Addresses Members of New England Street Railway Club

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Mass.—Americans were urged to come to the aid of the Allies with all their resources of means and sacrifices in the war, in order that they may be worthy of the heritage that has come down to them, by John W. Weeks, United States Senator from Massachusetts, speaking before some 600 members and guests of the New England Street Railway Club at their tenth annual dinner at the Copley Plaza Hotel Thursday.

"What can we say to the boys who are fighting for us on the other side," he said, "unless we are willing to do things that are needed to support and sustain them? If we did not, we should be unfit to their associates and relatives. We must set our teeth and be prepared to make every possible sacrifice in order to maintain the best government there is in the world for the prosecution of this great effort."

The Senator told of the steps taken by the Government since last April toward prosecuting the war, and touched upon delays and expenditures entailed by previous neglect. He criticized particularly the delays in carrying out the aviation program, saying that as a result of the delay in devising a motor, "we are going to

disappoint you and our allies in getting into the war, so far as aviation is concerned."

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## JEWISH WELFARE WORK PROGRESSES

Massachusetts Branch Opens Hospitality Home for Benefit of Soldiers and Sailors

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"Some confusion has been caused by my letter to Senator McKellar with regard to Mr. Charles Eisenman. The facts are that Mr. Eisenman was a member of the supplies committee of the Council of National Defense, acting under Mr. Julius Rosenwald, who is a member of the Advisory Commission, prior to the reorganization of the Quartermaster-General's Department. The supply committee, largely through the activity of Mr. Eisenman, advised the Quartermaster-General with regard to purchases of supplies.

"When the organization of the Quartermaster-General's Department was completed that particular part of the work of the supplies committee was taken over, and is conducted directly by the Quartermaster-General's Department now. In the meantime, the supplies committee has not been broken up, but is continuing under Mr. Rosenwald, and will continue to accumulate information in order that it may advise the several departments of the Government whose needs are coordinated through the Council of National Defense.

"Mr. Eisenman, who remains a member of that committee and is its vice-chairman, will undoubtedly render very valuable service to the Government upon his return from a vacation trip. In the meantime, I am glad to have a public opportunity to say that the work done by Mr. Eisenman during all the hurried months of our early preparation was of the highest value to the Government, resulting in the saving of many millions of dollars, and that it was done in a spirit of patriotic devotion and self-forgetfulness which entitles him to the grateful appreciation of the country. I have already expressed to Mr. Eisenman both personally and by letter the high value which I set upon both his services and the spirit in which they were rendered.

"The work was, however, preparatory to the time when the Quartermaster-General's Department would be able to take it over for direct government action, and the fact that this time has come is a relief to Mr. Eisenman and his committee, but it involves no suggestion that the services rendered by him were not in the emergency both necessary and of the highest value.

"Should any situation arise after Mr. Eisenman's return in which his great ability and fine zeal can be used it will give me great pleasure again to have his services, as he has in every respect both my confidence and in my admiration.

"NEWTON D. BAKER,  
Secretary of War."

SENATOR PLANS TO RETIRE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—J. H. Gallinger, Senator from New Hampshire, the Republican Senate leader, has indicated he planned to retire when his term expires in 1922.

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## The Pretty Things in the Shops

It is rather pleasant to spend an occasional afternoon looking through the shops, at the attractive new things for homes which one may always find there. Among such things, seen recently in a New York establishment, were some unusually pretty lamp shades, or rather candle shades. They were really made of paper, although it looked like parchment. A design of graceful, old-fashioned figures, with flowing curly and full, ruffled skirts, strolling in a luxuriant garden, was painted around them in black and white. Picking up the shade, one noticed that the inside was gray with color. Holding it over a light, it appeared that that color showed through, making the garden a thing of gay beauty through which the dainty little figures tripped with grace. They were exceedingly pretty, those little candle shades. A large lamp shade, made similarly, was also effective.

For the dressing table was a set of brush and comb and mirror, and other toilet articles, backed and banded with wood or imitation ivory, but painted to match the chintz, cretonne or silk hangings of the room. A set with a soft blue-gray background, adorned with graceful misty shapes of pink roses and little buds, was a most attractive accessory. These, it was explained, could be had to match any hangings desired.

Another novelty for the dressing table was a case or box in which to keep these toilet articles. The top opened in the middle, like a door, the two halves turning back. It was made of wood, decorated to match the accessories which it held, and lined with the same fabric that was used for the hangings of the room. The bottom of it was covered with glass, and the whole cover edged about with gold galloon.

Among the new parasols, there was an odd-looking one that folded up in such a way that it resembled a knitting bag. Unfortunately, it was not hospitable enough to hold much of anything of that sort.

It was just an ordinary parasol, to begin with, having the usual full quota of ribs; but it had, in addition, a handle that folded back into the parasol, when it was closed. Across the top, as was seen when the sunshade was open, was stretched a broad band of ribbon harmonizing with the silk of the covering. This was gathered into a glass or china or celluloid bracelet at each side. When the parasol was closed and the long handle folded into it, it could be carried by these two brace handles and thus resembled a bag. This, of course, was just a novelty and had nothing in particular to recommend it, unless one appreciates having a parasol in such a compact form that it may be swung from the arm when not in active service. And, of course, it is much easier to pack, when traveling, than is the long inflexible-handled affair, which is usually met with.

## Apartments in the Family Home

A guest was being shown over one of those rare old-time city houses of remarkable size and spaciousness that one sometimes finds, still holding its own amid the multitude of modern apartments, which, with all their labor-saving devices and economies of space, can never quite take the place of one such old-fashioned home, with all the opportunities for good things which that word includes. What broad stairways and vast halls were here; what splendid banisters for sliding downstairs; what a wonderful "back yard," in reality a terraced garden, for outdoor fun and exercise as well as amateur agriculture!

"We each have our allotment of ground for raising whatever we prefer, flowers or vegetables, and it keeps us out in the spring sunshine early and late, looking after our horticultural experiments, keeping the pansies properly picked, and the radishes from growing too big. Then, in winter, by a careful process of flooding, learned from a country-club attendant, we can have the finest sort of private skating rink and invite all of our friends to enjoy it with us. While a house of any sort, large or small, is necessarily more work for the home-maker than an ordinary apartment, still there is not one member of this family who would wish to change. We are several grown-ups together with different, well-defined characteristics and tastes; and, by living in such a spacious home as this, each one is enabled to have the equivalent of an apartment, that is, a study and bed room for his or her own use, and a bath room to share with one. Then, for common use, we have what you might call a 'community' dining room, parlor and library."

While she was still speaking, the hostess opened the heavy door into the high-ceiled old library, and her guest was conscious of a certain sense of relief and gratitude that such a room as this should be shared by all the family equally. The first impression was one of warmth and light, of comfort and informality; floods of winter sunshine were pouring in on the western and southern sides, through two generous bay-windows; the inside walls were lined from floor to ceiling with many books in massive walnut shelves, protected from the dust by glass doors of Gothic design. In the recesses of the big windows were two old-fashioned sofas, a table or two, and between the windows, in an unexpected angle of the wall, a businesslike desk with its attendant chair. At the end of the room, directly opposite the western window, a cheerful wood-fire was blazing in the most unusual of settings; an old mantelpiece of amber-colored antique marble, carved in a simple design, and heavily veined with gray. Before the fire a morris chair and a reading lamp divided the space with a roomy day-

LONDON, England—The middle of the Nineteenth Century found furniture making, and, indeed, all applied arts, at a very low ebb in England. The second half of the same century witnessed both the revival of the appreciation of old furniture and, also, the beginning of a movement for making good new furniture of original design. Up to the present time, it can hardly be said that the designers of modern furniture have quite attained to the level reached by the great cabinet makers of the Eighteenth and the preceding centuries, although, undoubtedly, much beautiful and interesting work has been turned out of late years.

An acquaintance with, and admiration for, the work of the great furniture makers of bygone times should

make for the production of good and original work, rather than for a mere adaptation and reproduction of old designs; and a demand on the part of the public for good modern furniture would no doubt help to bring about the further development of this craft. Unfortunately, there cannot, as yet, be said to be a widespread demand for good modern furniture, although Arts and Crafts exhibitions have done something to turn the popular taste in this direction. The charms of the old furniture dealer's shop still attract more people than the furniture turned out by the best modern craftsmen, although much of this is admirably designed, and its execution is fully equal to that of the best periods in the past.

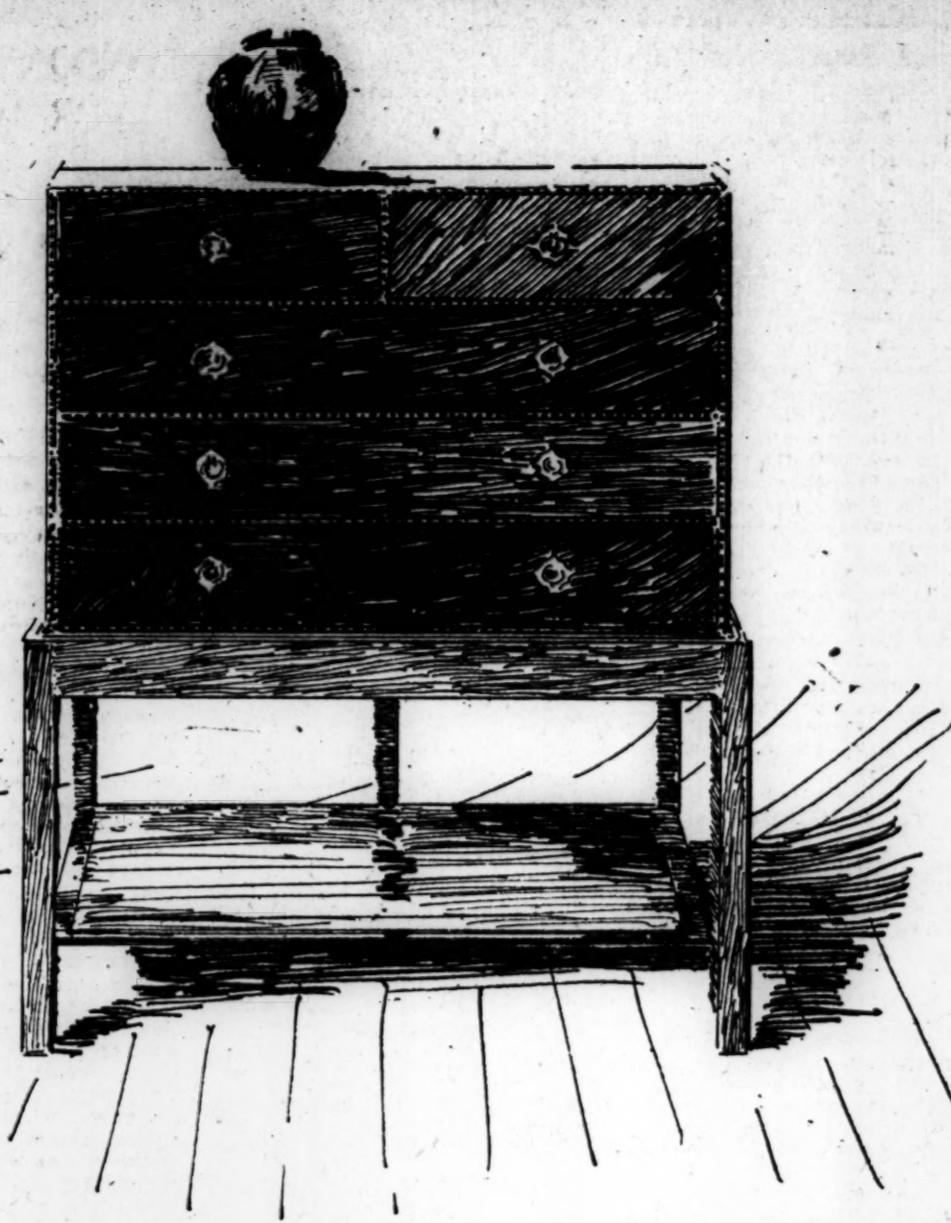
The first beginnings of the modern movement toward the attainment of better things, in the way of household decoration as well as furniture, probably dates from about the year 1857, when the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood found it so impossible to procure furniture which they regarded as in any way tolerable that William Morris had, perchance, to make rough drawings of the things they needed most, and to get a carpenter to execute them. The description of the installation of this furniture, which, for all its unworldliness, represented a first attempt at the introduction of a different standard in all household things, in the Red Lion Square Rooms, is amusing enough. But, before many years were over, great developments had taken place, and the firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Co., Fine Art Workmen in Painting, Carving, Furniture and the Metals," came into being; a circular was issued, setting forth the purpose of the firm and stating that they intended to produce, among other things, "Furniture, either depending for its beauty on its own design, on the application of materials hitherto overlooked, or on its conjunction with figure and pattern painting."

The firm was nothing if not enterprising, and embroideries were soon added to the list of its productions. "Top has taken to worsted work," was Rossetti's comment on this new branch of William Morris' activities, Topsy being the name by which that artist was known, at the time, among the members of the group. The various vicissitudes of the famous firm are well known, as well as the later developments of William Morris' work in the applied arts; but, whatever criticisms may be brought against his work and its scope, there can be no doubt that the debt owed him, not only by modern craftsmen, but by all people who love beautiful and original household appointments, is incalculable. For, most assuredly, he and his friends were the pioneers of the modern movement, which has done so much to raise the public taste.

The interested guest was only able to take a comprehensive glance through the open doorway of a western room, before she had to leave, but what little she saw impressed her with the wisdom of her hostess' ideas of the desirability of giving free room and reign to the aesthetic tastes of each member of a family, with a "community room" or two for all to share in alike; and she saw in this expansive idealism, of so practical a nature, what seemed to her at least a partial solution to the often-heard demand, "I want a place that will be all my own!"

There is a great opening, nowadays, for the wall-covering, and made a truly lovely background for the rich-toned furniture and the books of many-colored bindings which fairly lined the walls halfway up to the cream-tinted ceiling. An old-time stiff hair sofa had been re-covered in soft tapestry-blue, and a Chinese lamp and shade of blues and greens stood upon a center table, on a rare old piece of oriental embroidery, in blue and bronze, with a design of many birds flying across the stripes of metal thread. Between the windows, directly over the fireplace, hung an old gilt mirror, and at one end of the room over an inlaid tip-table of lovely design, hung a remarkable objet d'art in

Parsnip Fritters  
Boil the parsnips and mash them. To 1 cup of the dry mashed parsnips, add 1 tablespoon of butter and 1 tablespoon of flour which have been creamed together, 1 egg, well beaten, and 1 teaspoon of mixed salt and pepper. Stir all these ingredients together and drop a little at a time from a spoon into hot fat. Fry until neatly browned all over.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## In Praise of Modern Furniture

for good modern furniture, fairly moderate in price, of really beautiful design, and well adapted to modern requirements. Those who care for such things and hope to see a development of this fine craft, in directions which shall be neither a mere imitation of the work of the old designers, nor representative of an artificial medievalism or the eccentricities of l'art nouveau, may do much to bring this about by giving encouragement and intelligent appreciation to those artists and craftsmen, who are making a courageous effort to produce and popularize really fine modern furniture.

## A Novelty in Bouquets

It certainly was a surprise, that odd-looking bouquet which held the place of honor in a florist's shop in the city of New York, and it was not at all strange that there was always a group of people gazing at it and exclaiming their amazement—and often amusement. For it was both amazing and amusing, too, that large bouquet, enclosed in the stiff lace paper frill of long-ago times. In the center of it a long, slender "carrot" stood gallantly upright, surrounded at its base by clumps of fresh green parsley. Beyond that came a row of gay little red radishes, more parsley, a row of nice white onions, then crisp, long green string beans, standing straight out like the quills of a bristling hedgehog, and punctuating the whole bouquet, here and there. Next came more parsley, a row of coppery, golden brown onions and a border of feathery asparagus greenery and then, outside it all, the white lace paper border. A truly old-fashioned, formal arrangement. Long, narrow ribbons in delicate pastel shades drooped from the bouquet, making, on the whole, a decidedly novel and interesting looking object; that is, to look upon in a florist's window. One would hardly be inclined to carry such a bouquet, but one might make up a similar thing for a table decoration some time and, because of its novelty, find it eminently successful.

## The Friendly Climbing Roses

Climbing roses are among the most friendly of all the garden flowers. They are equally at home when clambering over the front porch, or when twined about the back door lattice. There are forms and colors to suit all tastes, and most of the climbers are not at all hard to manage. It is a little difficult, though, to make a choice, because of the many new varieties introduced each season. Gardeners who have an abundance of space at their disposal can grow large collections on posts or trellises; but the average man or woman must take a choice among half a dozen of the best.

Most people think first of the old-time Crimson Rambler, but there are so many better sorts now that it can readily be dispensed with. The Crimson Rambler has an untidy habit and is much subject to mildew. The fairer rose, if one wants a red rose, is Excelsa, sometimes called the Red Dorothy Perkins. This fairly new rose grows very vigorously and bears large trusses of double flowers, sometimes containing half a hundred blossoms. Pure red climbers are not common, as a matter of fact.

Hiawatha has a clear white eye with golden stamens, but it is bordered with a deep shade of crimson, making a most effective combination. This is one of the most brilliant roses which grows, and the flowers are followed by small red hips, which remain on the canes all winter, adding a pleasant note of color to the winter landscape.

The Climbing American Beauty has become popular, in the few years that have elapsed since its introduction. Of course, the flowers are not equal to those of the bush form of American Beauty, but they are very fragrant and produced freely.

It is easier to choose a pink than a red climber. Among the single kinds, American Pillar stands unrivaled. The blossoms are remarkably large and borne in great abundance. Indeed, the flowers almost hide the dark green leathery foliage. This foliage in itself is handsome, and is retained until very late in the fall, for which reason American Pillar is an excellent rose to be used on the porch. It is a very strong growing rose, canes 20 feet long, often being made in one season.

Perhaps the best climber for general purposes is Dorothy Perkins. After being tested in many gardens for several years, it has proved its absolute hardiness and its adaptability. It is equally at home when hiding an iron fence, under its mass of colors, or trained at the side of a cottage doorway. It is unexcelled for growing on tennis back stops, and for hiding unsightly objects.

Another rose, quite as vigorous in habit and almost as useful in every way, is Lady Gay, the flowers of which are cerise-pink. The foliage of both these varieties is very green and glossy, and is not dropped until the close of the season.

A pink rose which has met with particular favor among florists and professional gardeners is Tausendschön. This is a rose which can be forced very readily, and was to be found in full bloom at the recent show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. The individual flowers are large and produced in such bewildering profusion that the name, which means Thousand Beauties, seems well deserved.

Among the newer of the pink roses is Dr. W. Van Fleet, which somewhat resembles its parent, Souvenir du President Carnot, in color. The originator of this rose, whose name it bears, is one of the most prominent rosarians and hybridizers in the country, having many other handsome roses.

to his credit. The Dr. Van Fleet rose attracts particular attention because of the remarkable size of the blossoms, which often measure four inches in diameter.

There are few very hardy white climbers. Silver Moon seems to be the most popular at present. It is a remarkably handsome rose, similar in habit to Dr. Van Fleet, its large, bronze-green foliage lasting to the end of the season, and being almost immune to mildew. The flowers are large, silvery-white in color, and of remarkable beauty. Silver Moon, however, contains a little Cherokee Blood, and for that reason its hardiness cannot be guaranteed. It comes through the average northern winter fairly well, yet probably will be succeeded in the North by Purity, a white rose of equal merit but harder.

There is one other white climber worth growing in all gardens, although it, too, is new. It is called May Lovett, and is both a hardy and a strong growing rose.

Some years ago, considerable attention was attracted to a so-called blue rose, Veilchenblau. Fortunately, this rose has never been cultivated as freely as its originators evidently expected. It is not to be recommended. There are plenty of really good climbers for every rose lover to grow.

## Meatless Dishes

Nut Roast—Four ounces shelled walnuts, 4 ounces shelled Brazil nuts, 4 ounces shelled hazel nuts, 1 dessert-spoon chopped onions,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of mashed potatoes. Chop the nuts fine, then put all ingredients in a basin, and mix well together with half a teaspoonful of mixed herbs, pepper and salt to taste. Shape into block and roll in breadcrumbs. Bake in oven, basting with nut fat for 30 minutes. Then serve with gravy (any of the prepared packets) or with bread sauce.

Nut Cutlets—Nine ounces shelled walnuts, 2 breakfast cups breadcrumbs,  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound of mashed potatoes, 1 egg. Chop nuts very fine. Mix all ingredients together with a pinch of mixed herbs, pepper and salt to taste. Beat egg thoroughly, and use a little egg for binding. Make into rissoles, roll in egg and breadcrumbs, fry in deep fat but not until brown. Serve with gravy (any of the prepared packets) or bread sauce. Serve hot as possible.

## To Clean a Panama Hat

One man who prides himself on keeping his own and his wife's Panama hats clean and in good condition, says that, whenever they get soiled, he brushes them well with a good stiff brush. Then he makes a thick lather or suds of some good, pure, white soap and warm water, puts the hat down flat on a marble slab or a clean, unpolished, wooden table, and scrubs it with another stiff brush. He lets it dry in the open air, though not in the hot sunlight, and finds the results quite satisfactory.

## Togards

Opposite page by W. G. COOPER

## Premier Bath Stool



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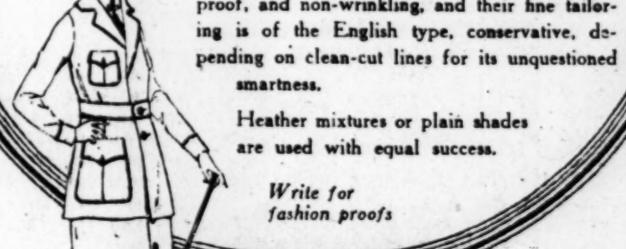
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## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## EXPECT BIG LOAN OVERSUBSCRIPTION

Every Effort to Make the Next Drive a Great Success—What the Various Federal Reserve Districts Are Expected to Do

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inasmuch as the third Liberty Loan will be \$3,000,000, or about one-half the total that had been expected, there is entire confidence of its success, and it is believed that with proper effort on the part of the various federal reserve districts, there will be a large oversubscription.

Subscription goals which each federal reserve district will be expected to reach or pass during the Liberty Loan campaign opening April 6, arranged by the United States Treasury Department, give the New York district 30 per cent of the \$3,000,000 loan total, or \$900,000 as its share, the same as in the second loan. The Chicago district is allotted 14 1/6 per cent, or \$425,000,000, and the Cleveland district 10 per cent, or \$300,000.

In calculating the wealth and general business conditions of various districts as the basis for the quotas it was found Boston had given a disproportionate share in the second loan, and the district's percentage has been reduced from 10 to 8 1/4 per cent.

Cleveland, Minneapolis and San Francisco were given the same proportion as in the second loan, and other districts were raised slightly.

The goals of each state county and city will be determined by federal reserve district committees on the basis of population, wealth and business conditions. These will be announced locally within a week or two.

Quotas by districts are as follows:

District	Quota	Quota
Boston	\$23,000,000	\$23,000,000
New York	900,000,000	900,000,000
Philadelphia	250,000,000	250,000,000
Cleveland	300,000,000	300,000,000
Richmond	120,000,000	120,000,000
Atlanta	90,000,000	80,000,000
Chicago	425,000,000	420,000,000
St. Louis	130,000,000	120,000,000
Minneapolis	105,000,000	105,000,000
Kansas City	130,000,000	120,000,000
Dallas	80,000,000	75,000,000
San Francisco	210,000,000	210,000,000

The total subscriptions in the 12 districts for the last Liberty Loan were: Boston, \$476,000,000; New York, \$155,000,000; Philadelphia, \$380,000,000; Cleveland, \$486,000,000; Richmond, \$201,000,000; Atlanta, \$90,000,000; Chicago, \$585,000,000; St. Louis, \$184,000,000; Minneapolis, \$140,000,000; Kansas City, \$150,000,000; Dallas, \$77,000,000; San Francisco, \$292,000,000.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

## CANADIAN NORTHERN

1918 Increase  
Third week March \$788,200 \$69,100  
From July 1..... 29,450,722 501,600

## INDIANAPOLIS &amp; LOUISVILLE

Third week March \$175,020 \$14,000  
From Jan 1..... 1,667,722 \*203,174

## MINNEAPOLIS &amp; ST. LOUIS

Third week March \$235,765 \$50,600  
From Jan 1..... 2,393,012 244,081

## ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

Third week March \$418,000 \$128,000  
From Jan 1..... 4,125,000 591,000

## TEXAS &amp; PACIFIC

Third week March \$427,279 \$57,424  
From Jan 1..... 5,050,878 492,871

## NEW YORK RAILWAYS

January 1918 Increase  
Gross open revenue \$865,377 \$997,075  
Oper expenses..... 637,623 792,959

Oper revenue..... 227,754 204,116

Profit..... 20,000 17,158

months ended Jan 31 17,199,722 19,781,979

Gross open revenue..... 6,171,482 6,290,626

Oper expenses..... 4,821,948 4,479,295

Oper revenue..... 2,339,534 1,911,341

Pass. carried (rev.) 143,306,229 127,492,983

## BUFFALO, ROCHESTER &amp; PITTSBURGH

February 1918 Increase  
Oper revenue..... \$1,096,931 \$225,581  
Oper deficit..... 61,619 206,501

Net income deficit..... 156,828 567,927

From Jan 1..... 275,813 553,712

\*Decrease.

## RUSSIAN BOND AFFAIRS

LONDON, England.—The British Government announces that after April 1, it will not provide funds to meet coupons on Russian Government bonds. The Russian revolutionary Government having declined to meet the payments, the British Government although under no obligations, has done so hitherto.

## WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

## BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair, no much change in temperature tonight and Saturday; light variable winds.

For New England: Fair tonight and Saturday; little change in temperature.

## TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. .... 39° 10 a. m. .... 40°

12 noon..... 49°

## IN OTHER CITIES

8 p. m.

Albany ..... 32° New Orleans ..... 66

Buffalo ..... 28° New York ..... 40

Chicago ..... 36° Philadelphia ..... 40

Cincinnati ..... 36° Pittsburgh, Pa. ..... 36

Des Moines ..... 34° Portland, Me. ..... 36

Jacksonville ..... 42° San Francisco ..... 48

Kansas City ..... 48° San Francisco ..... 52

Las Vegas ..... 42° St. Louis ..... 40

Nantucket ..... 36° Washington ..... 38

## ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 12:55 High water.

Sun rises ..... 5:33:12 11 a. m. 12:34 p. m.

Sun sets ..... 6:06 Moon rises 8:56 p. m.

LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:36 P. M.

## REAL ESTATE

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of a four-story brick house owned by Max Uroff at 18 Hull Street, North End. There is a land area of 1794 square feet, valued at \$6300 and included in the assessment of \$14,800. Consiglia Campana is the buyer.

Title to the three-story octagon front brick dwelling at 34 Worthington Street, Roxbury, has been transferred from John O'Leary to Margaret Reilly. The parcel is assessed on a valuation of \$6500, of which \$1800 covers the 2000 square feet of land.

Another property sold and papers placed on record, consists of a single frame dwelling at 27 Holbrook Street, adjoining the Eliot School property in West Roxbury. Mary Durnan conveyed title to James A. Durnan, who reconveyed to Georgiana E. Margot. The tax value is \$5500 and \$1700 of the amount is carried on 4032 square feet of land.

## CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The following statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Co.

## CONTRACTS AWARDED MARCH 28

1918 ..... \$28,837,000 1913 ..... \$28,997,000

1917 ..... 37,020,000 1912 ..... 37,367,000

1916 ..... 38,617,000 1911 ..... 23,135,000

1915 ..... 27,096,000 1910 ..... 26,428,000

1914 ..... 32,610,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the pier this morning were as follows:

Schooners with groundfish, Frances S. Gruaby with 90,200 pounds, James & Esther 50,000, Little Elsie 7500;

schooners with flatfish, Marion 7000;

James & Esther 1000 pounds of cusk.

Late arrivals last night with groundfish were: The Georgia with 39,500 pounds and the A. C. Nunan with 66,000. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$6.75@8, market cod \$4.50@6 1/2, haddock \$4.50@7, steak pollack \$5.50@6, haddock hake \$7@8, steak cusk \$5@5.50, and small hake from \$5.50@6.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Gill netters

landed about 60,000 pounds of fish

consisting mostly of haddock and pollock.

The following vessels arrived Thurs-

day with fresh fish: The Laverna with

170,000 pounds of fresh codfish, steamer

Surge 180,000, schooner Agnes from

Boston 75,000, and the steamer Spray

with 185,000 pounds.

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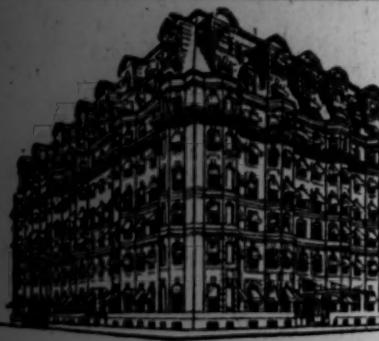
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## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Patriotism on the Farm

OMAHA WORLD HERALD—Nebraska farmers have organized the Nebraska Farmers War Council, the first organization of its kind in the United States. Its purpose is to assist the next Liberty Loan drive, and to back all other war activities of the Government. Its motto is "Nebraska Farmers Back the Government." Short-handed—from having sent their sons to war—they are taking upon themselves the tremendous task of increasing the food supply that liberty may live. They have submitted to burdensome and unequal rules and restrictions, to regulations at times crude and bungling and harmful, and while they have criticized and protested, their patriotism has suffered no diminution. Rather it has steadily mounted. That the farmers have not, up to this time, absorbed their fair share of bonds and war stamps is not their fault. The campaign has never been brought home to the farmers as it has to the cities. The farmers now propose that they themselves will see to it that it is brought home. They realize that, though they may have suffered incidental injustices, they are by no means poverty-stricken. They were, in fact, never so prosperous. In every county Nebraska banks are bulging with their money. They are going to see to it that a good share of that money finds its way to the war chests of Uncle Sam, to be used to back Nebraska's boys at the front and to safeguard Nebraska's liberty and happiness.

## Making Americans

NEW YORK WORLD—There are 40 nationalities in Camp Upton; 40 languages; no one knows how many dialects. Night after night young men who are wholly ignorant of English practice such elemental military phrases as "Advance, friend, and give the countersign." In other camps the percentage of alien speech differs, but it is nowhere low. The war did not reveal but it heightened the danger of this condition. The presence of literal millions ignorant of the language of the country became at once a source of military as well as of political weakness. There already existed an admirable organization to combat it, the League of Foreign-Born Citizens, with its classes for instruction in English, civics and American history, and its free aid in assuming the duties of citizenship. To expand and intensify the work became more than ever an urgent necessity. That wider usefulness the league now seeks.

## Food Law Enforcement

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS (Denver, Col.)—The Federal Food Administration and the State Food Administration, jointly and severally, are justified in not only closing the business but in prosecuting also the offender against the food rules. It will not do merely to read a lecture, as our human society department does with careless motorists, and appeal to the conscience or honor of people of this kind; let the law fall upon them without fear and without favor. Just one way is open for the responsible people to bring about respect for the new order and that is punishment. A person with any patriotism in his make-up would not be guilty of such violations, and he should be frowned upon as an enemy. We notice now and again that stores are being closed of those found guilty of selling contrary to the state requirements. Will these places remain closed? There's the rub. If the officers refuse to be guided by "puff" or sentiment or emotionalism, they will have no difficulty in securing

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## NOTES ON THE NEWS

## Canadian Sugar

Canadian manufacturers of sugar from beets took slightly less than \$1,000,000 out of their business last year, and the prospects are that Canada will make enough beet sugar this year to begin exporting it besides practically filling its own demand. In addition, Canada is doing much to supply Great Britain's greatly increased demand for jam, for on the peninsula between the Detroit and Niagara rivers farmers are raising practically all the varieties of fruit and berries that are sought by the jam makers. With wholesalers offering 16 cents a pound for maple sugar, this spring's harvest from the groves in the Ottawa valley and of Eastern Quebec should set up new figures for this product. The Canadian soldiers have carried maple sugar with them to France, and there have given many people their first taste of a new flavor. Like sugar, the word rubber promises no longer to connote semi-tropical climes, for a large area in Southern California has been planted with Guayule, rubber trees, which are expected to become useful in five years. The climate of Riverside County has been declared well adapted to rubber production.

## "Rah 'Rah Boys" Gone

"The curtain has been dropped on the college 'rah 'rah' boy everywhere but on the stage," says the Pennsylvanian, a student daily of the University of Pennsylvania. The writer continues to the effect that the be-sweat-ed, noisy characterization that usually passes for a college student on the stage is out of date, however apt it may have been 20 years ago; and concludes as follows: "Every university in the country has one or more dramatic organizations which are constantly producing new and original plays. It is strange, indeed, that some determined movement has not been made among these organizations to counteract this ridiculous idea of the college man by the production of plays showing him as he really is. It is just possible that the real student life is so very commonplace in its daily routine that it contains no material for any sort of drama or play." Newspaper men have long had a similar grievance against the conventional play, because the manners and customs of the usual stage reporter are nothing like the real thing. For one thing, men have gone reporting for a quarter of a century without using a notebook, and are very likely to borrow a pencil of the man they are interviewing in the event that an unfamiliar name comes into the conversation. On the stage the reporter never writes down the things he would if he were working on a newspaper, but invariably scribbles down a mass of notes (he could never read the scrawls, by the way) about details which he should be able to carry in memory if he was capable of recalling whether it were a spool of 60 or a spool of 80 cotton he had been asked to bring home that night.

## "Passes" Abolished

It was only a matter of justice and common sense economy that railroads in the United States now under control of the Government should be required to abolish their list of pass-holders, outside the legitimate free list of employees. Of recent years the pass evil has been abated somewhat, in comparison with the conditions of 20 years ago, when no person of financial or political influence, unless he had a conscience in such matters, thought of buying a railroad ticket until he had first exhausted all his wire-pulling resources. Editors of important papers printing railroad advertisements received passes, possibly in payment for suppressing an item now and then that the railroad did not wish to get out. Long-distance trolley trips were perquisites of the dramatic editor, years ago, strange as the connection may seem; his reward for slipping in a florid note now and then about the scenery that might be enjoyed by the patrons of the road on their way to the amusement park which it conducted on the side.

## A Trombonist's Tale

From Chicago comes the tale of a young trombonist who now finds himself faced by the prospect of doing stretcher duty in France when not occupied in his working hours by his musical duties. Those who have wondered how anyone ever happened to take up practice on the trombone, with all the disregard of the neighbor's opinion that such a course implies, will be interested to know that this youth had the great idea of becoming a member of a college band as a means of getting into all the football games free. For though he did not qualify as an athlete, his interest in the technique of getting the ball over the enemy's goal line transcended even his absorption in the problem of how he was going to meet his half semester dues, according to the Chicago Post. He qualified for the college band in a few lessons, and even had his expenses paid on the team's trips into the enemy territory. Then came the call for enlistments, and a classification of volunteers according to their talents. In an unguarded moment, as the youth saw it, he revealed his ability to play the slide trombone. He was at once assigned to the brigade band, and now he sees no chance of getting into the romantic cavalry service which he had pictured to himself. Once or twice he has blown a few "sour" notes on parade in the hope of getting a new classification, but a trombonist he remains, with now and then an hour or two of extra practice imposed for playing out of tune.

**LIQUOR EMBARGO DECISION UPHELD**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The Act of Congress prohibiting shipment of liquor from wet to dry territory as interstate commerce has been upheld by Judge Rufus Foster in the Federal District Court in a test suit against the Wells, Fargo Express Company, brought because one of the company's agents declined to receive such a shipment. Judge Foster denied plaintiff's application for preliminary injunction to force the express company to accept the shipment.

## KING AND SPANISH ARMY

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The king and manifestations of special interest in the army, which have been significant of late, have just been notably augmented by an imposing ceremony

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Harry P. Bentles of New York City, who has been placed in charge of the woolen branch of the supply and equipment division of the Quartermaster's Corps at Washington, has been an important member of firms in New York which have done a large business in the goods that he will now be called upon to watch the making and use of for army purposes. In 1914 he figured prominently in the reestablishment on a sound basis of the H. B. Clafin Company, after it went into the hands of a receiver.

Wesley L. Jones, one of the Representatives of the State of Washington in the United States Senate, who is calling upon President Wilson to make illegal and impossible all use of grain, coal, or man-power in manufacture of liquors, entered the upper house of the national Legislature in 1909, and he has title to his seat until 1923. Having had 10 years' service in the House of Representatives, Mr. Jones came to his duties as Senator with accurate knowledge of conditions at the capitol that makes for success or failure as a lawmaker. He was born and educated in Southern Illinois, and, after graduating from college and gaining admission to the Illinois bar, migrated, in 1889, to the then Territory of Washington, to make his name and fortune. In the evolution of the region from a territory to a state he had a hand, and he showed the talent that he had displayed prior to leaving Illinois as an orator and a leader of the people in political ways. Within nine years after he had settled in North Yakima, he had become a positive factor in the Republican Party in that region of the State, and was sent to Congress. Senator Jones, in January, 1910, was the mover of the resolution in the Senate which forced investigation of the charges brought against Secretary Ballinger of the Department of the Interior by Gifford Pinchot.

Prince Georg Egenievitch Lvoff was the first Prime Minister in the Russian Provisional Government formed after the revolution. He resigned the premiership later mainly on account of questions relating to agrarian policy. Prince Lvoff was educated at the University of Moscow, where he graduated in the faculty of law. A Liberal in politics, he was throughout the trying periods in the party's progress a staunch supporter of the cause. At the outbreak of the present war, Prince Lvoff placed himself at the head of the Zemstvos Union, which did invaluable work in provisioning the army and also in organizing medical aid. In 1914 Prince Lvoff was one of the members of the delegation which waited upon the Tsar to demand a constitution. And it was the Congress of Zemstvos, in which he played a prominent part, that was largely instrumental in bringing about the first Russian Duma, to which he was returned as member for Tula. Prince Lvoff is a great admirer of Great Britain, and is a strong supporter of the Anglo-Russian Alliance. At the time the Russo-British Chamber of Commerce in London was formed the Prince was made a member of the general council.

Prof. Nathaniel Schmidt, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., whose loyalty has been questioned by the Chicago alumni of that institution, owing to remarks made by him at one of their recent meetings, has been a conspicuous orientalist for some years, and has more than a national reputation. He was born in Sweden and, after a period of study in Stockholm University, went to the United States, graduated from Colgate University, in New York State, and then went to the University of Berlin for graduate work. He taught, off and on, at Colgate University, from 1888 until 1896, when he was called to the chair of Semitic languages and literatures at Cornell University, and from Ithaca he has since issued his studies in linguistics and archaeology. He has been a prolific and much-sought-after writer of articles for works of reference, such as encyclopedias and books on universal history; and over his own name he has issued outlines of the histories of Egypt, India, and Syria. He was director of the American School in Jerusalem during 1904-05.

**LORD DERBY AND THE ARMY COMMAND**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

LIVERPOOL, England.—Lord Derby, Minister for War, was the principal speaker at the annual meeting of the Liverpool Workingmen's Conservative Association, of which he is president.

In his address he explained his position with regard to the recent change in the army command. The discussion had resulted, he said, in a parting between him and Sir William Robertson, which he had found it very hard to make. It was impossible to be associated with Sir William Robertson, as he had been for 14 months, without getting a feeling not only of respect, but also of affection for him, and it was only now that the first dissension had arisen between them. He had already expressed the greatest confidence in Sir William Robertson's military judgment.

He felt that confidence just as much at the present moment, and if it had been a question of what he might call a purely military matter, he would have had no hesitation whatever in supporting him. But this particular matter was not one so absolutely military as to come under the definition that he had named. It was more of a question of organization, and with respect to that he was more in accord with the Government's view than he was with that of Sir William Robertson. That did not in any way diminish their confidence in him as a great soldier. It might be put in this way—A man might have infinite confidence in his banker as to the invest-

ment which has taken place at the Royal Palace, on the occasion of the presentation of colors to the military academy established at Toledo. On the face of it did not seem that the circumstances demanded any special celebration, but apparently the military authorities were desirous of making the most of the opportunity, Señor La Cierva, encouraging the idea. With the King at the presentation were the Queen, the Queen Mother, and many prominent court personages. In the evening a great military banquet was held over which His Majesty presided. Señor La Cierva made a notable speech in which he said, "I am in a position to declare that the King is fully determined to see the army go forward to its full development. In existing circumstances only those nations that are well armed are strong. The army must stand aside from the great political struggles; its institutions must be like a wall, like a rock. The army must be the guarantee of law, the bulwark of justice. It is during the time of peace that we should prepare for war."

## BAVARIAN DIET ON IMPERIAL FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor MUNICH, Germany (via Amsterdam)—A noteworthy debate in the Bavarian Diet, recently, in consequence of a question put by Count von Preysing asking for information as to the general financial situation in the Empire created by the cost of the war, and its effect upon the federal states, particularly Bavaria; also as to how, in view of this situation, the Government proposed to raise the means necessary for providing for incapacitated soldiers and the economic recovery of those ruined by the war. The explanatory note appended to the interpellation was to the effect that, latterly, declarations have been made by the governments of the various federal states which reveal how serious will be the Empire's financial position if it is not found possible to shift on to the enemy's shoulders part of the burden of the cost of the war, and the speech made by Count von Preysing in the Diet struck an equally serious note. He estimated that so far the German Empire has expended over 130,000,000,000 marks on the war, and that in the event of a "bad peace" it will require 3,000,000,000 marks to make good the financial losses suffered by Germans to whom money is owing in foreign countries, so that the total cost of the war would be 133,500,000,000 marks with the result that it would be necessary to raise over 19,500,000,000 marks by taxation annually. If Count von Preysing said, this burden was not made to devolve largely upon the enemy, it would be necessary to proceed to a confiscation of wealth to the extent of at least 40,000,000,000 to 50,000,000,000 marks even if such confiscation were applied to incomes as low as 10,000 marks. In the circumstances, therefore, he called for parties in general to revise their attitude with regard to the question as to whether Germany should seek to obtain a war indemnity or not.

The Bavarian Minister of Finance in the course of his reply stated that, in the event of the war lasting a short time longer, the annual expenditure of the Empire would amount to some 14,000,000,000 marks, and that, while the present war taxation would be extended to cover it, fresh sources of revenue would have to be devised during the current year. "That is such circumstances," he added, "it is of special value for the Secretary to the Imperial Treasury and for each federal Minister of Finance to demand of the enemy a suitable contribution toward the deduction of this burden is so obvious that the repeated emphasizing of this standpoint would appear to be superfluous. On the further development of the general military and political situation will depend to what extent the Imperial Government will be able to press such a demand."

The debate which followed was marked by protests against this demand for a war indemnity from Herr von Miller, a well-known Bavarian Councillor of State, and Count Töring, a brother-in-law of the Crown Prince of Bavaria and of the King of the Belgians. The former did not consider the financial position so serious as did Count von Preysing, and did not agree that Germany would be faced with ruin if she failed to secure an indemnity, seeing that her debts had been incurred within the country itself. Moreover, he argued that prolongation of the war until a war indemnity could be imposed on the enemy would cost more than such an indemnity would bring in. Count Töring pointed out that the Imperial Government had proclaimed that it did not propose to demand an indemnity, and observed there was no doubt that the enemy would conclude no peace in which one was demanded. He believed that they had always been with regard to the great ideals for which they were fighting—determined to see that fight through to the bitter end. He was not going to prophesy, or to hold out hopes of an early peace. He was not speaking to them optimistically—not would he think it right to do so—an early collapse of Germany. They must determine that they had in front of them a hard and stern time that was going to try every one. But they must steel their hearts to bear hardships, perhaps, at home, but nothing like the hardships the men at the front were bearing; and if every man, woman, and child did that, there was no doubt in his opinion as to the ultimate result.

**EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—As the United States Government has prohibited the importation of flax, copra, hides, skins, leather, rubber, and so forth, the Controller of Customs at Wellington has notified New Zealand exporters that they must be satisfied that consignments are approved by Washington. The collector states that licenses to import will be granted in the United States to recipients approved by Washington. Thus, rubber must be consigned to the order of the Rubber Association of America, and flax to the order of the Textile Alliance of America.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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OWNER ENLISTED.—Farm to be sold at once: New Hampshire fruit farm; 40 miles from Boston; 50 acres; 1000 apple trees; Baldwin and MacIntosh; 400 peach trees; 100 fruit; asparagus; old-fashioned houses; 8 rooms; 4 fireplaces; running water and furnace; 11 acres of land; 2 barns; also garage and stable; all in good condition. Price, \$10,000; for further information address CHARLES B. SOUTHERN, 18 Tremont St., Boston, attorney for owner.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Man who has had experience in general cost accounting and factory production work; give reference, experience, age, married or single and salary wanted; information given to be held in strict confidence. FOOT MILP. & COACH LACE CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—First-class meat cutter with references. SMITH'S CORNER MARKET, Woburn, Mass.

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WANTED—In family of three, experienced cook, who will assist with the ironing; good wages. Mrs. MARY M. HANLEY, 1000 West End, New York City. Address MRS. MIKE HYMAN, New McNeil Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.

YOUNG LADY of refinement and education, living at home, desired in dental office; previous experience unnecessary. Address 210, Monitor, 8 East 40th St., New York City.

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Experienced School Teacher. YOUNG college grad., Am. born, gentleman; desires pos. as tutor in priv. family. Tutor, 227 E. 86th St., N. Y. Tel. Lenox 4406.

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POSITION as companion or con. secretary; understand gardening; refs. rec'd; exchanged; will go anywhere. R. 35, Monitor, 9 E. 40th St., N. Y.

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LIMA, OHIO

## SUGAR



UGAR is King! The drug on our childhood's market has become the pursuit of princes, the sport of controllers, and the motto for its escutcheon. Punch depicts the break-fast lodger, armed with fire tongs, stealthily nipping extra rationa jumps from under his landlady's newspaper-hidden eyes. The store cupboard now gapes wide and empty, and "lean and hungry" Cassises of the bench — themselves, mayhap, come sugarless to court lawfully upon the hoarder to share his blessings with others, and magisterially taste the impounded goods.

Now all and sundry may forget their visiting cards, but woe betide them if they come sugar-cardless to the week-end; they are sent back to fetch them.

Now sugar ships are convoyed like the plate ships of the Spanish Indies

and groan in the trade wind and the high-noon sun beats down on the boiling-house yard, drying the yellow megass of unforgettable smell, and the cane-stacked mule carts race into the yard like Roman chariots; here reigns sugar supreme and absolute and woe betide the scoff, walk he as delicately as Agag.

SURPERS and princelings have appeared; cotton has a precarious foothold; cocoa has ventured in mountain fastnesses sacred to plantains and monkeys, and survived; while limes and their kin flourish between hurricanes; but take a vote of the people and not even proportional representation would prevent King Cane from being acclaimed with a shout that would rip the banana leaves into as many tatters as a month's trade wind.

What have the poets and panegyrists been doing that they have wasted their epics upon northern nights and winter wanderings? Did they never hear of an emerald isle in a turquoise sea, called Nevis, where in Nelson's day the Captain-General of the Antilles lived and ruled over a two house parliament and a court, a miniature



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown and Dawson  
The long, tree-lined road, on a sugar plantation

and camouflaged in a way that would rival to St. James's; or of the Governor of the island and his lady, their topsails in holy horror; for monsters of the deep and air, more terrible than Drake, seek their succulence and stand upon no ceremony to obtain it.

There is no longer anything whatsoever humble or prosaic about sugar; all the world is its slave. You may squash a vulgar substitute from beets, dug from frozen uplands; you may ship it to the very polar snows and refine it in air fouling factories; but every one knows that, down in the spice islands of eternal summer, its real home lies, and there, peace or war, despised or worshipped, it reigns supreme, feeding its people. There, where the old stone windmills creak

But we know, and if we aren't epic poets, now, who knows what we sha'n't be when we have seen and tasted? So

let us charter a steamer—if there is one left—a white schooner if there isn't, and let it, for inspiration, reek from keel to wheel house with the flavor of brown mescalado, the residue of a hundred crops, and let us go and see for ourselves. We, too, will choose Nevis, half a summer day's sail from St. Kitts, where the hoot of a motor car is never heard in the land and the pair-horse buggy still swings round the drive before Queens House and gives place to nothing. All we can see from our sugar ship is an island—and it is not in the least surprising to see that it is shaped like a sugar loaf—getting greener every hour, as the cane fields disentangle themselves from the heat haze and the setting of the emerald becomes a turquoise sea lapping a white sand beach, from which the slope springs up and up in emerald strata to the forest crown, 4000 feet above, where an everlasting cloud circles and sways.

At last, our boat bumps against the weedy piles and we climb the swilled steps on to the pier. Can we have brought the sugar small with us from the ship? It is in the air and all round. No, that isn't it. All along the pier, piled high except along the truck tracks, are bags—mountains of brown bags, interspersed with mighty hogsheads, where dogs lick. It is sugar and molasses, oozing and dripping, waiting to be shipped and just hauled by yellow cattle from the gray mills over Figtree Hill. So we begin.

THE roads fascinate us first; the life of a country is on its roads, and there are stone-walled roads, crowned with prickly pear and other horrible cacti. There is the great carriage road round the island, twenty-one miles of it, and its tributaries; then there are the second rate roads up to the great houses, the third rate roads leading to places long abandoned; and, last, countless footpaths, seaming the countryside like the lines on your hand, wandering into ravines and out again, through cane fields and cotton fields and along precipices. There are Negroes on them all. Bands of chattering women, free limbed and erect, stride sturdily to market with baskets of fruit and vegetables on their heads, their faded blue skirts kilted high about their hips; and by their sides run children, the little ones looking for all the world like bronze statues that some practical joker has dressed in ragged shirts. Men, old and young, boys, big and little, girls lithe or squat, padding along in the dust, with no sound except their talking. And what do you suppose it is that they are all carrying? One woman balances what looks like an eight-foot pole on her head, talking gayly to her friends the while—an incredible feat! It is a sugar cane, of course. The children have shorter lengths, dropped from cane carts, flung into the trash in the field, and their strong white teeth tear off the shiny rind and munch the spouting sweetness within.

There is a big sugar estate near by, too near for horse or carriage, so let us wander across to it. Over the cane and pasture fields we trudge; burrs and thorns of nightmare tenacity catch at us; wonderful seeds invite us to every bush; scarlet and black jumbos pregnant with ghost lore; humble gray Job's tears as large and hard as marbles—Job has our sympathy.

Here, at last, is a field where they are cutting and the great play opens. A forest of living green, 12 or 15 feet high, springs from the ground. Blue-clad and bill in hand, a line of men attack it and it falls before them. Swish! swish! the heavy knives sheer through the juicy stems, where they leave the ground. Swish again through the green crown, and the cane falls behind among the pinky gray trash. Straight on they go, cutting and cutting till the sweet in the pail, by the old stone wall, gets too tempting and the water boy brings his bucket handily near. Behind the men—close behind—women, blue clad, too, and high skirted, collect the canes and bundle them with a wisp of green. Then mule carts dash up with a rattle and a volley of whip cracks; load up 'one, they are rationed and, with a six-

foot cane across their shoulders, they trudge home for such supper as they are not carrying with them.

There is a stir in front of the old Court House. The court is sitting, and our friend, the magistrate, is on the bench. The dark room is crowded with as much Negro humanity as can obtain entrance, on plea of relationship to principal or witness—and relationship is wide in the West Indies. Feet shuffle and benches creak, and a witness drones through his evidence and, if the whole court suddenly fell asleep, no one would be surprised.

This is sugar, and, while we have been watching it, it is on its way to the boiling, so we had better follow it, before we are caught in the narrow road by a yelling jehu, driving a six-mule team at full gallop, with a rawhide whip, and have to climb the wall, like a monkey, or bolt for the nearest crossway.

HERE we are, without mishap, and a new smell is ours forever. It is the yellow megass, drying in the sun for fuel. Small ragged boys push it hither and thither with primitive rakes, and heap it up, when showers threaten, while a patriarchal scout master curses their idleness. Into the yard the carts are bumping, slow cattle carts and rattling mule carts, and the canes are dumped into a heap with a crash. A wooden trough starts from the heap and disappears in the steaming boiling house. It is the cane carrier and ends at the crushing rollers. Husky Negroes seize the bundles and cut the lashings and the canes are traveling up the carrier in the wink of an eye. There is a crunch and a flood of juice and the run begins, from process to process and pan to pan, until the brown and sticky sugar is dug into barrels and set to drain itself of molasses, over a pit where rats sport and scamper and the fearless mongoose never ventures.

Work is over for the day; the gangs have come in from the fields and congregate round about the boiling house door. The ready can of the sweet drinker is in their hands and, one by one, they are rationed and, with a six-

foot cane across their shoulders, they trudge home for such supper as they are not carrying with them.

"And my judgment in this case is that the goat be handed over to the plaintiff and the defendant pay the costs of the court." The case was over; the verdict had been a foregone conclusion to all but the litigants, and the magistrate was speaking evenly from the high dais, thinking of his afternoon repast to which we were bidden. The rivals and their sisters and their cousins and their aunts suddenly take on the semblance of opposing camps, flashing defiance from rolling eyes and hardly restrained by the decorum of British justice from hair-raising argument.

BETWEEN them, hungry and disconsolate, stands the cause of all the trouble, with his tether trailing behind him. Idly he sniffs at unsweetened desks and chairs, wondering vaguely where he is and why he has been so rudely snatched away from the toothsome young canes into which he had insinuated himself, after amazing skill in drawing his tether peg. Something must be wrong and he looks from one faction to the other, bleating anxiously. Something did portend, something he hadn't bargained for. He, the pet and pride of the family just behind Queens House, who had many a time watched the croquet players on its lawns and once rolled over one of their presumptuous terriers who mistook him for a sheep and tried to bait him—was he to be handed over for good to the strangers whose canes he had eaten; just for a little thing like that? He wouldn't go! He was quite sure he wouldn't; he had, in fact, good and private reasons for thinking he couldn't, and he chuckled in his beard to remember that he hadn't exactly wasted his time while his case was being tried, for he had consolidated his position by winding the offending tether rope round



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown and Dawson  
At work in the sugar field, near the stone windmill with the great creaking arms



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown and Dawson  
Loading the sweet cargo, on the busy wharves of a sugar port

and race back to the yard, to empty and return.

The cutters move on and, among the gray trash carpeting the ground, tiny picnics, fat and fly proof, wander, grubbing for unconsidered trifles and crowding with joy and calling friends to witness when a toothsome morsel is found. Then all interest in the world suddenly ceases and the burden of their song is suck, suck, suck.

This is sugar, and, while we have been watching it, it is on its way to the boiling, so we had better follow it, before we are caught in the narrow road by a yelling jehu, driving a six-mule team at full gallop, with a rawhide whip, and have to climb the wall, like a monkey, or bolt for the nearest crossway.

Crash went a table, bang went a chair! The goat bleated a startled occasion. "Clear the court," he bel-

came a bedlam of dust and disruption, unrestrained by gaping policemen, torn between partisanship and decorum.

Now the magistrate himself gives way, his handkerchief is crammed into his mouth and he weeps, scarlet; as for us, we roll helplessly in our seats, weltering in joy unrestrained. But the dignity of the court must be upheld, though the roof and desks fall. With a mighty effort, the handkerchief returns to its proper pocket and the magistrate rises to his feet and the

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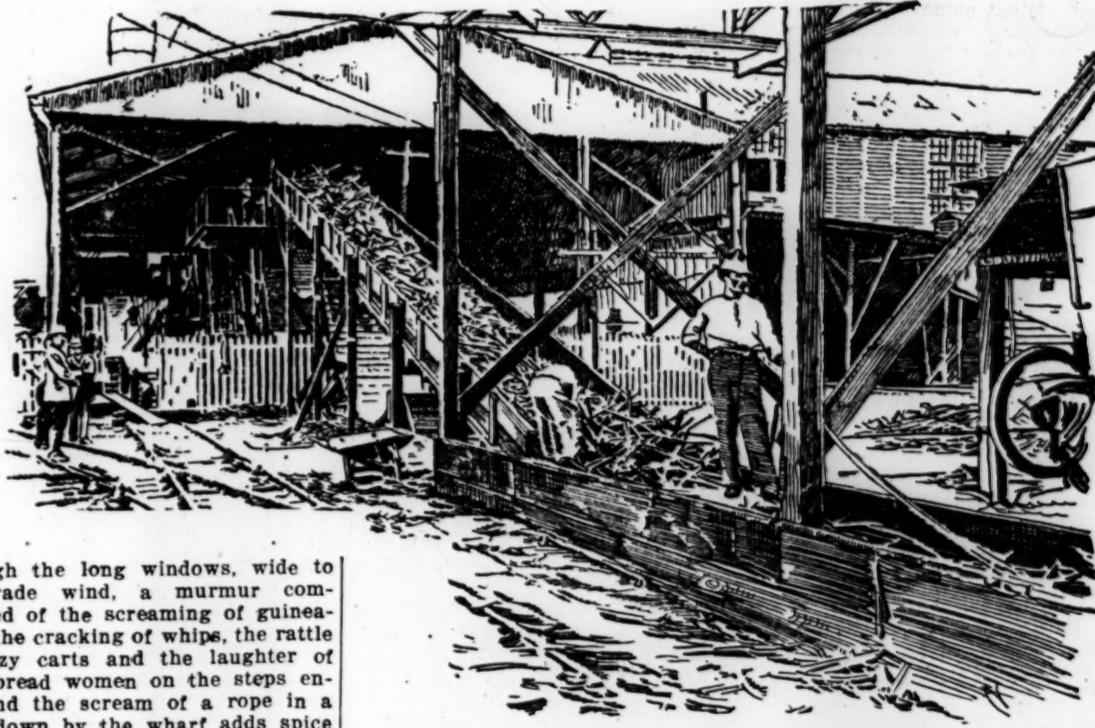
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown and Dawson  
Sugar cane entering a mill

protest. The crowd began to sway; the plaintiff's army righteously determined and trying to unwind the rope, the goat spies the unguarded doorway, and, with a last butt at the prostrate plaintiff, bounds into the sunshine, whence gingerbread women disappear shrieking. The crowd follows, pell-mell, helter-skelter, and down the street the chase dies away in the distance. We look at one another across the settling dust. Sugar is King!



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Brown and Dawson  
Sugar cane hauled by plodding oxen

## THE HOME FORUM

## Principle and Rule

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE existence of a rule implies the fact of Principle upon which the rule is based and from which it may be demonstrated. This does not refer to the so-called laws and rules of matter, or mortal mind; these, having no absolute Principle, possess no more permanence than the fluctuating human beliefs out of which material rules are formulated. This is equivalent to saying that a rule which is variable is not a rule in the scientific sense. In Christian Science, a rule is as constant as the divine Principle upon which it is based, and obedience to the rule invariably results in demonstration of its Principle. You cannot demonstrate Christian Science except on its Principle and rule. You increase your understanding of Principle by your obedience to its rules, but you cannot prove the rule until you gain some understanding of divine Principle; so inseparable, in Science, are understanding and demonstration.

The basic rule of Christian Science is, as stated in the First Commandment, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." To be able intelligently to apply this rule and obtain scientific results, it is necessary that God be understood as omnipotent and omnipresent good. This understanding of the supremacy of good, destroys belief in evil as having either place or power, and when the belief disappears, the nothingness of evil is proved. "The Principle of divine metaphysics is God;" Mrs. Eddy writes on page 111 of Science and Health, "the practice of divine metaphysics is the utilization of the power of Truth over error; its rules demonstrate its Science."

This first great commandment, obedience to which proves the alness of God and spiritual man's unity with Him, is cooperative with the rule of harmony which governs the relationship between God's ideas. The unity of spiritual ideas could be based upon nothing less than universal, divine Love, who causes His sun to shine impartially upon all. As humanly applied and demonstrated, this fundamental law of brotherhood, comprehending all the rules of human conduct, is crystallized in the command to which Christ Jesus gave so great prominence, "Thou shalt love

thy neighbor as thyself." This rule, covering man's relation to man, cannot be worked out in the least degree upon a basis of selfishness. It demands the highest humanity, patience and self-abnegation. Man must be conceived of as wholly spiritual, to inspire the intelligent and scientific effort to lay down one's own sense of life in matter in order the better to understand one's neighbor as God's idea.

To "love them which love you" is not, as Jesus pointed out, adequate obedience to this rule of spiritual brotherhood. Man must be seen and loved as spiritual idea, so steadfastly and so universally, that a man is enabled, in proportion to his fidelity to this ideal, to destroy, as Jesus did, the effects of belief in material man, as manifested in sin, disease, and death. "The rule and its perfection of operation never vary in Science" (Mrs. Eddy, on page 149 of Science and Health.) "If you fail to succeed in any case, it is because you have not demonstrated the life of Christ, Truth, more in your own life, because you have not obeyed the rule and proved the Principle of divine Science."

Christ Jesus' immortal words and example covered every conceivable question, and he summarized the rule of being in the words, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." From the human standpoint, this goal of existence must be approached gradually, though it may be through constantly advancing degrees of regeneration. This rule indicates that man, in real being, is perfect now, for scientific rules do not demand the creation of anything new, but the demonstration of what already exists. It is therefore only a mortal belief that man is material which has to be proved unreal. The rule of immortal harmony must be applied to the belief of mortal imperfection and discord at every point, since every part and particle of belief in matter is antithetical to the harmony of real being. The truth concerning whatever problem may be under consideration, affirms harmony as the spiritual reality and denies the reality of discord.

This simple rule in Christian

## Richard Mather's Voyage to New England

In August, 1635, the English ship James arrived at Boston in Massachusetts with a company of emigrants, among them the Reverend Richard Mather, first of the line of American theologians of that name, whose jour-

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FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

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Science is one which is instantly applicable to any situation; and in proportion as the affirmation of spiritual harmony is realized, the negative or unreal inharmony disappears.

The fundamental law of the perfection of Principle, and of all that reflects it, is presented in varying ways to meet every conceivable human need, but the keynote of any given rule whereby a specific problem is to be solved is the spiritual nature and perfection of man in the image of God. Jesus the Christ revealed and demonstrated this perfect man, and it was because of his ability to perceive the spiritual and real that he was able to apply, for the multitudes, the rule of health, holiness, and abundance, and to heal them of their belief in disease, sin, and limitation. That he did not consider his work as his exclusive exhibition of spiritual power is shown in his own words, "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you."

Mere historical faith in the teachings of Christ Jesus, without this abiding realization of the demonstrable power of Truth, has never wrought the complete solution of a single human problem. Men have been inspired, it is true, to better living through a recognition of what they have called Jesus' ethical code, but this alone cannot substitute the works of living faith; and no one who understands the Principle which Jesus revealed, and obeys the spiritual rules whereby the divine nature of man is exemplified, can fail to perform the healing works. "I will show thee my faith by my works," said James; and every man will echo this declaration of confidence when Christianity is known as Science, susceptible of demonstration. "The rule is already established," says Mrs. Eddy, on page 3 of Science and Health, "and it is our task to work out the solution."

## Without Introduction

I'm friendly with purty nigh all of the birds  
That chirrups or whistles or sings.  
I love 'em, that's all!—an' the depths  
Of them words  
Don't measure my love for them  
things.  
Vet Simmons alias says—an' I'm  
proud of it, too.  
For Vet ought t' know, if any folks  
do—  
There's nothin' on earth but'll make  
up to you  
With feathers and wings!"

The robin I like, an' the hi-hole an'  
crow  
In spite o' his family o' thieves;  
The birds that stick by us through  
blizzard an' snow.

The pewee around in the leaves;  
The jaybird that struts in his cutaway  
coat,  
A-mockin' his betters an' swellin'  
his troat,  
An' fillin' his craw with more than  
his groat  
From the farmers' sheaves.

I love 'em, and reckon they care for  
me, too.  
Today, didn't one of 'em light  
A rod or two off when he'd orter a  
few  
Skedaddlin' off out o' sight?

But no, he just "howdy-ed" as pert as  
could be!  
"I reckon you've got the advantage  
o' me."  
I says, just in fun, an' the rascal, says  
he:  
"Old-Bob-White!"

—John D. Wells.

## High Purposes Essential

It is not enough that we are truthful; we must cherish and carry out high purposes to be truthful about—Thoreau.

## How Chaucer Saw the Pilgrims Pass

In Boccaccio's "Decamerone," all the speakers belong to the same class, which makes them scarcely distinguishable, and they possess an even elegance of speech. It is impossible to form a clear image of any one of them."

"Indeed, nobody had thought as yet of breaking the inevitable monotony of a whole series of tales, however well told, which are either from the first to the last spoken by the poet himself, or which at the best reach us by way of unreal or identical characters, devoid of life. Chaucer decided to interpose between the reader and himself a variety of speakers, each one possessed of a marked individuality." Prof. Emile Legouis writes in "Geoffrey Chaucer," translated from the French by L. Lallavox. "Then it was that the simple but entirely novel idea occurred to him of devising a pilgrimage which would bring together all sorts and conditions of people. Ever since the spring of 1385 he had been living at his house in Greenwich, on the pilgrim's road to Canterbury, where they flocked from all the countries of England to the shrine of Thomas Becket. He had had many opportunities of watching those motley cavalades go by, in which men and women, knights and burghers, artisans and clerks, commingled in temporary companionship. Perhaps he had himself once joined one of these parties, either from devotion or from sheer curiosity. The idea once found, the rest was easy and went of itself: he had only to describe these pilgrims, each with the appurtenances of his rank and his individual traits, and then to put in each of their mouths appropriate tales."

"True it is our journey was somewhat long. For though from Monday the 22nd of June when we lost sight of our old English coast, until Saturday the 8th of August, when we made land again at Menhigian it was but six weeks and five days, yet from our first entering the ship in King Road, on Saturday the 23rd of May till our landing in Boston in New England on Monday the 17th of August it was twelve weeks and two days. Nevertheless our God preserved us all the while and we had opportunity by these often delays to take in hay, oats and fresh water, and arrived in a good condition. Again let our gracious God be praised and blessed forevermore! Amen."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Shwe Dagon, From Dalhousie Lake, Rangoon

Perhaps the most beautiful glimpse only by the ripples made by a passing punt or canoe. A carriage drive winds round by the edge of the lake; and here, where all the world gathers, the great golden spire is seen rising, apparently, straight from a forest of green, soaring up into the sky in all its wonderful purity of outline; varying strangely at different times of day, yet always beautiful and peaceful. In the calm surface of the lake that golden spire finds its reflection, broken

masses of bougainvillea, a wall many feet high of brilliant, satisfying magenta. In this part of the gorgeous East the colors seem literally laid on, as it were, with a palette knife, so lavish and unstinted is the display. The great trees stand out from their surroundings almost like beautifully painted scenery, with an effect which is curiously artificial.

Beautiful at all times, the scene reaches, perhaps, its highest loveliness at sunset, when the sky becomes one

## Hearing Ole Bull

I know as little as I know how the sun shines, or the spring brings out its blossoms.

"Oh, the exquisite delicacy of those notes! Now tripping and fairy-like as the song of Ariel; now soft and low as the breath of a sleeping babe, yet clear as a fine-toned bell; now high as a lark soaring, till lost among the stars!

"Immediately after a deep impassioned, plaintive melody, an Adagio of his own composing, which uttered the low breathings of a mother's prayer, rising to a very agony of supplication, a voice in the crowd called for 'Yankee Doodle.' It shocked me like Harlequin tumbling on the altar of a temple. I had no idea that he would comply with the absurd request. But, smiling, he drew the bow across his violin and our national tune rose on the air, transfigured in a veil of glorious variations.

"I knew not whether others were as powerfully wrought upon by his music as myself; for my whole being seemed to pass into my ear, and the faces around me were invisible. But

the exceeding stillness throughout showed that the multitude bowed down before the master. While he was playing, the rustling of a leaf might have been heard, and when he closed the tremendous bursts of applause told how the hearts of thousands leaped up as one. Some, who never like to admit that the greatest stands before them, say that Paganini played the Carnival of Venice better than his Norwegian rival. I know not. But if ever laughter ran along the chords of a musical instrument with a wider joy, if ever tones quarreled with more delightful dissonance, if ever violin frolicked with more capricious grace, than Ole Bull's in that fantastic whirl of melody, I envy the ears that heard it.

"The orchestra was from the Park theater, the best in the city, and their overtures were in themselves a rich treat. But it seemed to me as if they were sometimes lost in a maze. I fancied, once or twice, that the brilliancy of his performance bewildered them; that Panting time toiled after him in vain." I should indeed suppose that it was as easy to play an accompaniment to the Aurora Borealis as to this Norwegian genius.

"Ole Bull was educated for the ministry, but afterward studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In Italy, the star of his fame rose resplendent. It is said that he was at Bologna, trying, under depressing circumstances, to compose a piece of music, when Madame Rossini chanced to pass his apartment, and her attention was arrested by the fascinating sounds. The director of the Philharmonic Society was in distress, in consequence of the failure of a promise from Dr. Beriot and Malibran. Madame Rossini informed him of the treasure she had discovered. Ole Bull was received with great eclat, and from that time has played to crowded houses in France, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Russia, Sweden, Norway, and England.

His reception in New York has exceeded all preceding stars. His first audience was beside itself with delight, and the orchestra threw down their instruments, in ecstatic wonder."

## The Lilac

Dear common tree that needs no care, Whose root in any soil will live, How many a dreary spot grows fair With the glad charm thy clusters give!

The narrow courtyard in the town Knows their sweet coming, and the brown Low hillside farmhouse hides its eaves Beneath the gray-green of thy leaves.

Loosed by the south wind's gentle touch

In perfumed showers thy blossoms fall;

Thou askest little, givest much: Thy living bloom is free to all.

—Marian Douglas.

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Weakening of the "Big Battalions"

It is a dangerous thing to make prophecies, most of all in wars. But the statement of Mr. Lloyd George that the crisis of the war has been reached seems not improbable to be true. What has been persistently insisted on, in these columns, and what most people who have carefully followed the war have always felt to be inevitable, is being developed in the present German offensive. Putting it a little differently, Germany has realized that until she can clear her western front, any other success may be written off as a mere *succès d'estime*. As time has gone on, and she has failed in her various aims, it has become more and more patent to her that only by a tremendous victory over the Anglo-French armies can the war be brought to a tolerable conclusion for her. Having made up her mind to this, she has set to work to effect her purpose, in her usual thorough-going and characteristic way. She has spent months, that is to say, in piling up an enormous mass of men and matériel, which, when let loose, would descend like an avalanche upon the British and French lines, and simply bury them beneath it. In plain English, Germany has worked out the theory of the "Big Battalions" to the nth, and has staked her fate upon it.

Now it has not been the habit of the German high command to calculate the cost in military operations. It has always held what it considers the sound theory, that loss, up to a breaking point, is immaterial provided the objective is gained. The theory of *Kultur*, which is very much the theory of the hive, leaves no room for remorse or for humanity. Soldiers are cannon fodder, and cannon fodder must be used with the same cold-blooded indifference as cannon balls. The sole question ever to be considered is the price in casualties that can safely be paid. If, then, a victory can be obtained at the price, the bloodshed becomes a mere negligible quantity. It has been said that the German high command has calculated the price of passing the steam roller over the Anglo-French line at 1,000,000 casualties. The estimate is a hideous one, but it is becoming more and more evident that it is not going to be a sufficient one. The battle is long way yet from being won, and already it is calculated that the German losses amount to 600,000. Appalling as this total is, when the way in which the battle has been fought is taken into consideration, there is nothing excessive in the calculation. One French battery commander has explained that, in a single day's fighting, he poured 30,000 rounds into German battalions in close formation. The same story could probably be told by all the battery commanders, with the result that after a week's fighting of such a description a casualty list of 600,000 seems tolerably moderate.

Nor is there any reason to believe that the losses of the Allies have begun to approach these figures. The Allies have been fighting, behind defenses, in loose formation, and retiring steadily when their positions became untenable. In spite of this, the Germans profess to have taken only 40,000 prisoners, and the German method, which is to estimate numbers instead of counting heads, has been proved, from the first day of the war to the last, to result in claims of the most ridiculous description. Now these 40,000 prisoners include all the wounded that the British have been forced to leave behind them. As a consequence the German claim assumes an entirely different aspect the more closely it is analyzed.

It need not be said that the battle is not over. Indeed, it is probable, that the crisis of the crisis has not yet been reached. General Ludendorff's plan of campaign, which, with the assistance of Marshal Hindenburg, he is supposed to have forced upon the Kaiser, as General Moltke is declared to have forced the war upon the Kaiser, has committed the throne and the Headquarters Staff too deeply, to make it possible to hesitate in a fight to a finish. The German people are going to demand an accounting of the hideous butchery of the campaign. And the only credit which they will consider against the debit of the bloodshed, is a decisive victory. Now it is quite clear from General Ludendorff's reported words that a decisive victory is still very far off, but there is something even clearer than that, and it is this, that before the decisive victory takes place there will have to be another German holocaust as fierce as that of the past week.

For the moment the Germans are held, and that holding amounts to practical defeat. But, as has been stated, there can be no hesitation now on the part of the General Staff, no matter what the cost. Reserves must be found and flung into the crucible in a number sufficient to wade through carnage to victory by the sheer brutal test of bodies. Now there is no reason to see why, if Marshal Hindenburg could not succeed in the first week, he should succeed in the second. It is the opening days of an offensive that are all in favor of the attack. In those days the attack has all the advantage of a surprise, and all the force of its first momentum. The momentum, however, necessarily dies down, whilst the surprise is wiped out. Then the defense is able to call in its reserves and to fall back on its supports. It may lose heavily in doing this, though more in the way of what it has to surrender than in actual casualties. Batteries must be fought until there are no horses left, and no means of bringing them out of action remain, machine guns and trench mortars must be deserted red-hot where they stand, after they have done the utmost execution up to the last moment. But it does not follow that the loss in personnel ever begins even to approach that of the attack. Nor would it ever do so less than in an attack delivered by vast massed divisions against loose formations behind defenses.

For this reason the Allies, though not in the least concealing the seriousness of the situation, and not in the least underestimating the future chances of the enemy,

have every right to feel assured of eventual success. As the days go by the enemy is drawn farther from his detaining stations, and so not only is his mobility impaired, but the problem of supplies is increased. Besides, though it is against all the laws of humanity, there is a material advantage in making the country on your front a desert. But the desert, if the bull may be permitted, is converted into a boomerang, when the conditions change, and the attempt is made to advance across it yourself instead of using it as a moat against an enemy advancing across it. So, at the end of the first week, of what will probably prove to be the greatest battle ever fought, the matter stands. The German calculations have utterly broken down in so far as they were based upon an intention of breaking the allied line, and then outflanking and rolling up each wing with an overpowering force. The price, in short, has been paid to the full, but the end has not been achieved. It will have to be paid over again, and paid over again with less hope of achievement.

### A Partisan Outbreak

It is deplorable in the extreme that anything should occur at this time to provoke partisan feeling in Washington, but the fact that it has been provoked, that it is bitter, and that it is likely, unless checked, to involve serious consequences, must be recognized and dealt with. The Democratic Party is in power; it is responsible for the conduct of the war; charged with such responsibility, it has claimed, as it has had a right to claim, the cooperation and support of all good citizens, regardless of partisan affiliations, and, on the whole, the leadership and the rank and file of the Republican Party have given it a free hand in the prosecution of its plans. Republicans have, it is true, been critical of certain acts of the Administration, but their criticism, as a rule, has been expressed by citizens rather than by partisans. Republicans have an equal right with Democrats to point out incompetence and to denounce delay. Many men whose Democracy in a partisan sense is unassailable, have criticized the conduct of the war more frankly and severely than have Republicans. Some of the most stubborn opponents of President Wilson's war policy, in its early stages, were Democrats. Putting aside Senators Stone, Reed, and Vardaman, and coming down to more recent days, no Republican in Congress has dealt more scathingly with certain phases of governmental inefficiency than has Senator George E. Chamberlain, Democrat, of Oregon.

The President's measures have not invariably been supported by his own party, or by those who may be described as belonging to his personal following. Congressman Kent, of California, as a notable instance, voted for the objectionable McLemore resolution, and was later given a place of responsibility and trust by the Executive; yet, for having erred in precisely the same manner, the President, in his unfortunate letter to Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin, went so far as to question the loyalty of Irving L. Lenroot, Republican opponent of Mr. Davies in the Wisconsin senatorial contest. In this, as in previous instances, the President manifested his apparent belief that only Democrats could be trusted in this crisis. In short, having the whole people at his back, and being, perhaps in a greater degree than any of his predecessors since the time of Washington, President of the whole nation, the occupant of the White House has repeatedly permitted himself to be swayed by partisanship. Especially has this been so in the case of the Davies letter. There is no denying that the writing of this letter was a mistake, and that it followed a series of mistakes, including, for example, the President's Indianapolis speech, the speeches of Senator Lewis, under White House auspices, in Maine, and other utterances of a sort to provoke partisan feeling among Republicans who, for the time being at least, were willing to put partisanship aside that patriotism might have the right of way.

What the nation wants, and what it must have, in order to win the war, is unity and harmony. This is not the hour for the drawing of partisan lines, or for seeking party advantage. If the country is not to be plunged into a violent political campaign, at a time when all of its thought and energy should be centered on the rescue of civilization from the clutches of Prussianism, the President should say the few words that are necessary for the restoration of internal peace. The President alone can say them.

### The Military Doctors

ALTHOUGH there are now some 20,000 medical officers in the military service of the United States, or enough for an army of 2,000,000 men, they are, in a military sense, officers of the lower grades. A bill presented by United States Senator Robert L. Owen, and strongly favored by Surgeon-General William Crawford Gorgas, if enacted into law, would go far toward transforming this condition, since it would create, to begin with, thirty-five medical major-generals and thirty-five medical brigadier-generals, besides providing a means whereby officers of the medical reserve corps, who cannot now rise above the rank of major, might become colonels, brigadier-generals, and even major-generals. The qualification "to begin with" is used advisedly. It is not within reason that anything which the doctors might ask, or receive, at the hands of the United States Government, in this or in any other line, would do to end with.

The proposal to appoint thirty-five medical major-generals and thirty-five medical brigadier-generals should, in the event of its adoption, be considered merely preliminary to many other proposals calculated to place medicalism, if the expression may be permitted, on a level with, or above the level of, militarism. It would be nonsense to assume that the ambition of the American Medical Association to dominate the military system of the country, as it now very largely dominates the civil system, would be content until it could make a showing at least equal, in point of impressiveness, with any which the regular or national army might attempt; it would be folly to suppose that the American Medical Association, with its unlimited power of circularization and its immense political influence, having gained its first great military victory, would be satisfied until it had

obtained possession of the General Staff and a goodly portion of the gold lace.

Thirty-five medical major-generals and thirty-five medical brigadier-generals would be only drops in the bucket, so to speak. What would be done with the remaining 19,930 medical military officers, of lower grade, already in the service and impatiently waiting to be made brigadier and major-generals? And how would the thousands of men graduated annually from the medical colleges all be provided for, if medical creations and promotions in the army were to be limited to seventy? Plainly, Senator Owen's measure, should it be enacted into law, would be a mere stop-gap. A multiplication of medical brigadier and major-generals would soon become imperatively necessary, if mutiny in the medical army were to be avoided.

The regular army is objecting to the Owen bill, and objecting strongly. It professes to be basing its objections on military grounds, purely, and not on prejudice, but we all know how that is. The present army, naturally, is jealous of its rank and prestige. It does not like to think of being outranked by the medical generals. The average general, of the old school, seeing how the American Medical Association has successfully worked its way into all the other departments of the Government, is evidently somewhat doubtful as to the wisdom of giving it a chance to obtain control over the military establishment. The average old school general is perhaps a trifle fearful lest the medical generals should obtain control. To the regular military officer there is something about the military medical man which would impel him, consciously or unconsciously, to insist on marching at the head of the procession, while the traditional military element plodded along in the rear.

Of course, there is neither ambition nor prejudice on one side or the other. There are military doctors who would like to command the army, as they would like to govern the country, for the good of both, and there are regular army officers, who would like to keep the doctors in their place, just to conserve the common welfare. This condition helps to restore balance, but, if it did not exist, another regulatory factor, namely, the common sense of the American public, which is capable of rising above militarism, medicalism, and all the otherisms of the times, would enter into the equation and protect the nation from the folly of some military doctors.

### Spitsbergen

SPITSBERGEN of the "s," and not the "z" of the geography books, the group of islands on the fringe of the Arctic which has been coolly "annexed" by the Germans, witnesses a strange annual event. Steamers laden with tourists from Norway steam into the expansive Virgo Bay, where Mr. Wellman, the American, once prepared his polar expedition by dirigible balloon, stay just long enough for a little local sight-seeing, and then put out to sea again for an ostensible voyage to that Ultima Thule of the Arctic explorer, the North Pole. Not that these tourists ever reach their destination, or even wish to do so; they merely penetrate what might euphemistically be called the "unknown" sufficiently to qualify for an "explorer" and put back again, convinced that they have experienced the thrills of polar discovery with scarcely any of its attendant dangers.

A spot situated 1500 miles to the north of Russia, on the edge of the Arctic Ocean, has not seemed an El Dorado for voluntary human settlement, and it is perhaps not surprising that history records only one inhabitant, a certain Russian trapper, who had the boldness to spend his winters on one of the islands. It is true that a branch of the warm Gulf Stream makes an attempt to impart cheer to the archipelago, but succeeds only in rendering it inviting for three or four months in the year, after which the ice packs, and a frozen way is thus formed clear to the North Pole. But there was a time when these islands were covered with sequoia, poplars, birches, planes, and large oaks, and ivy and thick underwood developed in their shade. In these later days, though a few flowers venture passably to flourish, and the marsh cypress drops its leaves into the bogs or among the lichens and moss, only an absurdly small willow sprouts in favored spots, microscopic of leaf, and but a few inches in height.

But the time of large trees here was ages before the discoverer of the islands, one Barents, a Dutchman, dubbed them Spitsbergen, in the "Sixteenth Century, for reasons that he has apparently failed to place on record. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the ubiquitous Henry Hudson also had "discovered" them only a few years later. But both men left the islands to their solitude, and though later expeditions put in at the islands, and the Danes once claimed them as a part of Greenland, no nation ever acquired practical sovereignty over them. At the back door of the world, nobody cared particularly as to their ownership, and a good many people were doubtless content to imagine them as the namesake of a sprightly little curly-haired dog, the Spitz. Then suddenly, overnight as it were, the islands assumed a certain international fame. An American came and hoisted his national flag over a huge coal claim. With nobody in sight bold enough to dispute his rights, he was monarch of all he surveyed. Mr. W. M. Collier, United States Minister to Spain, described the new situation created as "a unique thing in international law." He found, as he said, that there was no native or permanent population, no property, except the coal mines, and no authority, except that of the company officials. The company to which he referred was an American organization, which, though it had certain administrative powers on the island, had not found it necessary even to establish a police force. Today, however, there are so-called British, Norwegian, and Swedish, as well as American rights.

It is interesting to know that Nelson was midshipman on one of the British polar expeditions which put in at the islands, and that it was from Danes Island that Herr Andrée put off in his balloon for the purpose of drifting over the North Pole. The local names of the islands are in a hopeless state of confusion, owing to the original names bestowed upon them having been

carelessly translated or capriciously set aside. Spitsbergen presents the curious anomaly of different nationalities having developed valuable coal mines, without, of course, having secured any concessions, for the simple reason that, while geographers ascribe ownership of the islands impartially to Russia and Norway, there is no real owner in sight, although there are plenty of claimants, including the United Kingdom and Sweden. No one nation, however, has taken steps to support sovereignty. Meanwhile, Spitsbergen, far from the beaten track, and closed to the outer world for eight months of the year, is a country for the tourist. It has glaciers, mountains, and harbors, and already it is developing into a place of hotels, stylish-looking victorias, snap-shot cameras, steam yachts, and even of evening dress. Above all, No Man's Land is the only spot, perhaps, on the globe where one can comfortably lounge in an easy chair and gaze, as it were, directly upon the frozen Arctic.

### Notes and Comments

IT is proposed to erect, in Washington, D. C., a great memorial to Neal Dow, the father of prohibition in America. That proposition if put forward by the Anti-Saloon League will, it is certain, receive a hearty national response and be supported by an immense popular subscription. The day on which the last of the necessary states ratifies the prohibition amendment should see the foundation stone of the memorial laid.

THE task of preparing for a rapid evacuation of the British Embassy in Petrograd had to be undertaken in good time, in order to provide security for the rich store of archives, dating from the Eighteenth Century. Situated on the French Quay overlooking the Neva, the embassy was particularly well placed, as regards access to both the Winter Palace and the Russian Foreign Office, while the proximity of the Troitsky Bridge gave easy communication with the various sections of the city. The outside of the embassy, painted that red color which is so often seen in Northern Europe, could not be described as attractive; the interior was well furnished, and had an air of comfort combined with courtly dignity befitting its character. Prints and paintings of a succession of ambassadors decorated the room in which Sir George Buchanan received his visitors and carried on his work. For the time being, the embassy is without an ambassador, and there is no knowing what kind of city it will be on which the embassy shutters are once more opened.

THERE is no danger that the United States Senate would seat a pro-German from Wisconsin or from any other state. The danger at the present time lies in the fact that a pro-German from Wisconsin may be granted the right to ask to be seated. Matters should not be allowed to go so far as that.

SPRATS are dear in the London shops: sixpence a pound, and a pound of the little herrings will not go far round a supper table. Sprats at such a price would greatly have perturbed a certain young law student who, more than half a century ago, used to vary uncongenial law studies by offering hospitality in his chambers to refugee professors from Warsaw University. While his guests discussed the probable and the improbable developments of European politics, the young host got ready the frugal supper of sprats and bread, which was all he could afford to offer them. His name was Layard, Henry Layard of Nineveh fame: the Temple precincts were not destined to see very much of him, but in after years he must have looked back at those sprat suppers with his Polish friends as happy episodes of his student days.

FRANK L. STANTON writes his bright pieces for The Atlanta Constitution, as he has written them for years, every day, rain or shine, and now, naturally enough, when the world especially needs all he can give toward relieving the somber aspect of things, he feels less than ever like taking the long furlough which his friends were pressing upon him when the war broke out. Concerning the column which he conducts as his war garden, he sings:

I may not run the furrow straight,  
But I'll keep things a-growin';  
The hungry wolf prowls soon and late—  
Hard times'll keep us hoochin';  
There's lots o' harvest times in store,  
But not no Easy Street no more!

THE first day of London "Tank Week" was marked by a perfect flow of what may best be termed "tank oratory"; and this not merely in London proper, but in all the large suburbs which surround London, and which are, for the first time, being given an opportunity of showing their patriotism at their very doors. From Nelson's Column the First Sea Lord harangued large crowds, while in the background, right over the face of the National Gallery, an immense picture showed the Elizabethan admirals watching the ships of the Spanish Armada, and underneath were the words "Once again our country is in danger." The Hampstead "tank" orators were both celebrated and various.

PRESIDENT NEILSON, of Smith College, whose humor is much enjoyed by the young women of that institution, has recently told of an amusing experience which he had when returning home from a speech-making trip. While in the observation car, he and a "drummer" were trying to pass away the time and with a chat. Just as the train was nearing the president's station, the "drummer," in a final burst of confidence, said, "My line's skirts; what's yours?" As he picked up his luggage and hurried out, Dr. Neilson called back: "So's mine."

PROFESSOR H. OTLEY BEYER of the University of the Philippines, who has been giving much attention to the subject, estimates the total population of the archipelago at about 9,503,271. Of these, he finds, 9,427,905 are native born. The number of Christians on the islands he puts at 8,413,347, of Muhammadans at 315,980, and of pagans at 618,687. It would be exceedingly interesting to know by what process the professor was able to determine what Filipinos were pagan and what ones were not.